

NEW COMBINED WELFARE CENTRE AND SCHOOL CLINIC, GULSON ROAD, COVENTRY

CITY OF COVENTRY



### The Health of the City in 1936

### **Annual Report**

. . BY . .

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Medical Officer of Health, General Superintendent Corporation Hospitals, School Medical Officer.

### Coventry:

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE).

Chairman—Mr. Councillor J. C. Lee Gordon. (a) (b) Vice-Chairman—Mr. Alderman T. E. Friswell (a) (b) THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., J P.). THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN C. PAYNE, J.P.).

MISS ALDERMAN A. ARNOLD. (a) (b) MRS. ALDERMAN E. HUGHES. (a) (b)

Mr. Alderman T. A. B. Soden, J.P., M.R.C S. (a) (b)
Mr. Councillor A. T. Adams. (a)

Mr. Councillor H. E. Greaves. (a)(b)

Mr. Councillor T. Hancox. (b) Mr. Councillor A. T. Randle. (a)

Mr. Councillor L. A. Willison. (a)(b)

Membership of the Sub-Committees of the Public Health Committee is shewn by the following marks:-

(a) General Purposes Sub-Committee.

(b) Housing Sub-Committee.

### MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Mr. Councillor A. T. Adams. Vice-Chairman - Mrs. Councillor J. Cant, J.P.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., J.P.). THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN C. PAYNE, J.P.).

MR. ALDERMAN W. H. BATCHELOR, J.P.

Mr. Councillor H. Clarke.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. H. DEWIS.

Mrs. Councillor H. E. Givens.

Mr. Councillor J. C. Lee Gordon.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. W. HARRIS.

Mr. C. M. McGowran. Mrs. G. Stringer.

### REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK-COVENTRY JOINT SHIRE AND COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., J.P.). Mr. Councillor J. C. Lee Gordon (Chairman of the Joint Committee).

Miss Alderman A. Arnold.

Mr. Alderman C. Payne, J.P.

Mr. Alderman O. M. Flinn, J.P.

Mrs. Alderman E. Hughes.

Mr. Alderman T. A. B. Soden, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR COUNCILLOR R. W. HARRIS. MR. COUNCILLOR T. J. PRENTICE. MR. COUNCILLOR A. TURNER, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR L. A. WILLISON.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health - A. Massey, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Deputy ,, ,, ,, - E. R. GILMORE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Assistant,, ,, ., - J. Fiblding, M.D., D.P.H.
,, ,, ,, ., - MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare - GLADYS HAGUE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (part time)
Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—
Medical Superintendent - J. Stuart Smith, M.A., B.So., M.B., D.P.H.
Asst. Resident Medical (L. H. Mattison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Officers (G. M. Tucker, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
Visiting Surgeon S. A. BALLANTYNE, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.) Visiting Surgeon (Ear, (part time)
Nose and Throat) - D. A. P. MACALISTER, F.R.C.S.(Ed.), D.L.O. (part time).
Visiting Dental Surgeon - C. HARRIS, L.D.S. (part time)
Matron Miss E. Howard.
City Isolation Hospital— Resident Medical Officer - A. Ashworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.  Matron Miss N. Greenwood.
Tuberculosis-
Tuberculosis Officer - J. McG. Williams, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Asst. Tuberculosis Officers { R. J. Cyriax, M.D., D.P.H. R. N. Walker, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium) C. Budge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officers do. { E. J. P. McDowell, L.M.S.S.A. MARY G. MASTERTON, M.B., Ch.B.
Venereal Diseases Clinic—
Medical Officers - A. Ashworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. (A. T. Hawley, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.) (part time)
Public Analysts - $ \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} W. \ T. \ RIGBY, \ F.I.c. \\ F. \ G. \ D. \ CHALMERS, \ M.A., \ B.Sc., \\ F.I.c. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{ll} part \\ time \end{array} $
Veterinary Inspector - W. Dale, M.R.C.v.s. (part time).

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF-continued.

W. R. MARTIN.\* Chief Sanitary Inspector -- W. Beaumont.\*| do. Deputy do. - A. C. SAWORD.  $x \parallel$ Housing Inspector -N. T. SIDDLE.  $x \parallel$ Meat Inspector Sanitary Inspectors— R. A. WILLIAMS.X Miss P. Churchill.\* E.C. Bond.\* E. Avison.x T.E. WILLMOTT.\* || H. Ellis. x M. M. BRAIDE.x R D. HAYNE.  $x \parallel$ E. Johnson.  $x \parallel$ H. Lenton. xT. W. G. SCOTT (Probationer). - Miss L. Cureton. §¶\* Supt. Health Visitor Dept. Supt. Health Visitor - Miss R. WARD. § 9 \* f Health Visitors-Mrs. F. A. George. § Miss A. G. Pudge. + § Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. ‡ § Miss E. Boulton. § Miss G. O. Maskell. ¶ § c Miss A. J. RINGROSE. § f Miss M. RATCLIFFE. ¶ § Miss H. Hampton. ¶ § c Miss D. Woodcock.¶ § c Miss E. R. Saul.\* § a Miss E. M. Owen. ¶ § c District Medical Officers (part time) Public Vaccinators (part time) -J. H. GRANT.‡ T. LORD. Chief Clerk Vaccination Officer - -Miss F. Holly. Clerks — Miss D. FREARSON. M. R. C. Courtois. Miss A. L. EDWARDS. I. H. Boyes.

M. R. C. Courtois.

J. H. Boyes.

E. Wood.

F. Ellis.

P. J. Wightman.

Miss T. Holly.

Miss D. Frearson.

Miss A. L. Edwards.

Miss M. Bullingham.

Miss W. Edwards.

Miss B. Rice.

Miss W. M. Brown.

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital— Nursing Staff, 73; Other, 53.

City and Pinley Hospitals-

Nursing Staff, 32; Other, 30.

- \* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
- † Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
- || Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.
- x Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board.
  - † Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
  - ♦ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
  - ¶ Three years general trained nurse.
- a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.
- c New certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors under Memo 101/M.C.W.
  - f State registered fever trained nurse.

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### General Statistics.

Area in acres	•••	•••		19,137
Population (Census, 1931)	•••	•••		178,126
Population (estimate for mid. yea	r 1936)			192,360
Density of population (1931) per	r acre			9.2
Number of inhabited dwellings (	1931) 42,	19 <b>0</b> (Dec.	, 1936)	54,273
Average number of persons to each	h occupi	ed house	(mid. y	ear) 3.5
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1	936)	•••	£I	,352,214
Sum represented by a penny ra	te (Dec.	, 1936)		£4,810

Live Births—	Males.	Females.	Total.			
(Legitimate)	1459	1374	2833			
(Illegitimate	) 37	42	<b>7</b> 9			
	1496	1416	2912 =	= Birth r	ate of o pec	•
Stillbirths	. 51	40	91 =	Rate of	<b>31·2</b> e birth	
Deaths	. 1070	891	1961 =	Death ra	ate of oo peo	
Deaths from P						
	al Sepsis			o.7 per	1000	births
Other P	uerperal	Causes	6 =	2.0 ,,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			8	2.7		
Death Rate of	Infants	under one	year o	f age:—		
(a) All infa	ants per	1,000 live	births			51.8
(b) Legitir	nate infa	nts per i	,000 leg	itimate b	irths	51.2
(c) Illegiti	mate infa	nts per 1	,ooo illeg	gitimate b	irths	76·o
Deaths from I				•••	•••	I
,, ,, \	Whooping	g Cough	(all age	s)		3
,, ,, I	Diarrhœa	(under a	years	of age)		7
Marriage Rate			•••	•••	•••	20.9
Death Rate fr	om Prin	cipal Infe	ections I	Diseases		0.50
Respiratory D	eath Rai	te		•••	•••	1.58
Phthisis	,, ,,				• • •	0.77
Death Rate fr	om othe	r forms o	of Tuber	culosis		0.09
Death Rate fr	om Cano	er	•••			1.39

### CITY OF COVENTRY

### Annual Health Report, 1936

BY THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to place before you my Annual Report for the year 1936 on the health of the City. This my eighth Report is the sixty-second of the series.

The Coventry death-rate for the year under review was 10.1 per thousand of the population as compared with 12.1 for England and Wales and with 12.3 for the great towns collectively. The City infant mortality rate was 51.8 per thousand births as against a corresponding national figure of 59 and a figure of 63 for the great towns as a whole.

The local marriage rate has increased markedly during the last three years and 1936 saw an accession to the rate of increase due largely to favourable economic circumstances. The marriage rate for the year was 20.9 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 17.3 for the country. The curve depicting the City birth-rate has also pursued an upward course. The birth-rate for the year was 15.1 per 1,000 population as against an average of 14.4 for the past decennium and as compared with a rate for the country in 1936 of 14.8.

All available evidence indicates a rapid increase in the City population. This is a natural concomitant of large-scale industrial expansion. In the light of subsequent observations, it appears likely that the mid-1936 estimate of 192,360 was an understatement of the position. For 1937 an estimate of 206,300 has been made. Such of the vital statistics for the year 1936 as are hased on population have been computed on the first-mentioned figure, and it is conceivable that they have suffered some little inflation thereby.

The new Combined Welfare Centre and School Clinic in Gulson Road was nearing completion at the year-end. It was finished by the end of March, 1937, and was officially opened on April 2nd, 1937. An illustration of the new building is given as a frontispiece to this report. The inauguration of the new premises has enabled the relinquishment of the obsolete school clinic in King Street and the temporary accommodation in the Sibree Hall which of late has served the main Municipal Welfare Centre. An additional branch infant welfare centre was opened in the Wyken area during the year.

The work of the Municipal General Hospital continues to expand year by year. There are many reasons for this, two of which are the increase in City population and the improved facilities offered by the hospital. The number of acute cases dealt with in 1936 again showed a notable increase, and it is clear that an extension of the hospital will need to be considered in the immediate future.

The policy of co-operation between voluntary and municipal enterprise in the field of hospital policy has been continued usefully. During the year under review, for example, full reports were prepared in connection with a proposed scheme for a Joint City Laboratory to be conducted by the Corporation and the Voluntary Hospital on a partnership basis. The scheme is likely to materialize during the current year.

The new City Isolation Hospital, which was opened in 1934, admirably fulfils its purpose. Numerous deputations from various parts of the country have again been received at the hospital during the year.

In connection with local slum clearance, Clearance Orders were confirmed during 1936 relating to 8 areas comprising 471 unfit dwellings. Although every effort has been made to keep abreast of schedule, there has been some unavoidable delay in rehousing operations due to shortage of skilled labour in the local building industry and to the abnormal demands that are being made on that industry in connection with the erection of new factory premises and the like. The rising cost of new houses has also occasioned some apprehension.

The legislation in connection with overcrowding has necessitated a volume of survey work. During the year under review the technical survey was carried out and the room measurements were ascertained in respect of some 35,000 working-class houses. The work of supplying particulars to owners and agents as to "permitted numbers" was in full progress at the year-end.

References have been made in previous annual reports to the need for concentrated institutional provision for local mental defectives. During 1936 a scheme was completed whereby 200 heds will be provided for Coventry defectives at the Great Barr Park Colony. For this purpose special additional ward blocks are to be erected forthwith at the Colony. This arrangement will solve what has long been a pressing local problem in the sphere of social administration.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, which received the Royal Assent on July 31st last, contains important sanitary provisions. Earlier in the year certain of the sanitary clauses in the Bill were keenly contested before the Select Committee in Parliament by the interests affected, but all the clauses were allowed. Particulars of the new sanitary powers are set out in the main report following. The powers relate in the main to the control and supervision of food supplies.

The Midwives Act, 1936, was a notable landmark during the year. The Act has for its basic object the establishment of an adequate service of domiciliary midwives. The Coventry proposals in this connection were submitted to the Minister of Health in January of the current year and they are set out fully in the body of the report.

This preamble can touch upon but a few aspects of the year's work and it is hoped therefore that a perusal of it will not be regarded as a substitute for a study of the main report.

The work of the year has again been pleasurable, and this is due very largely to the interest, encouragement and courtesy at all times extended by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee. Finally it is a pleasant duty to acknowledge the loyal and efficient service given during the year by all members of my staff.

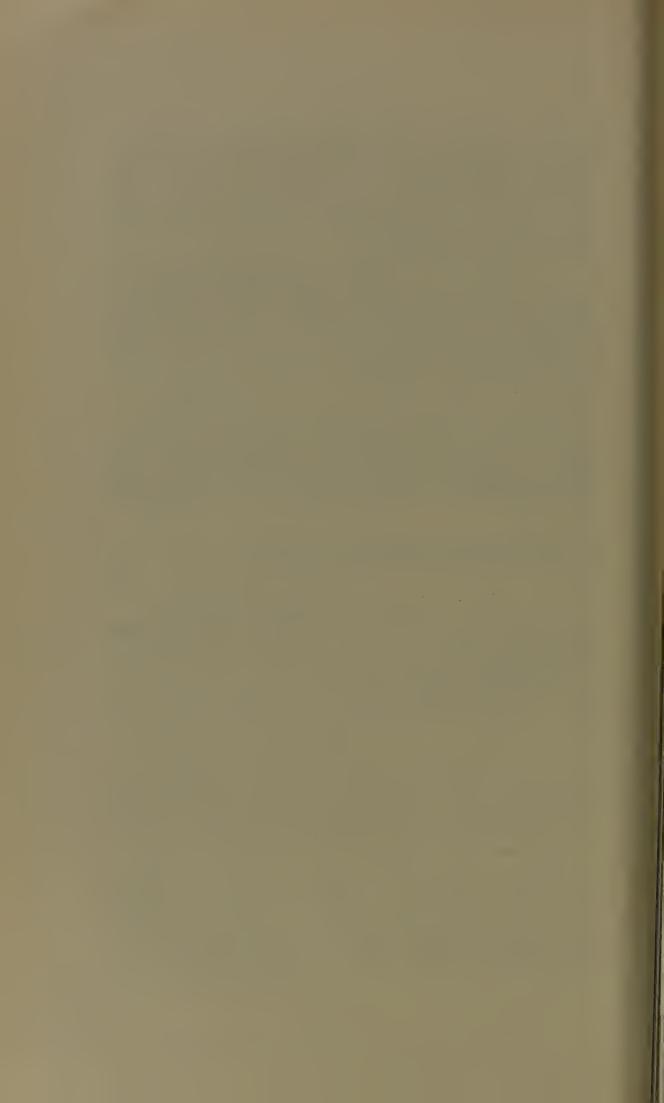
I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR MASSEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Council House,
Coventry.
3rd May, 1937.



Social Conditions

Meteorology

Vital Statistics

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population. The estimated City population for mid-1936 was 192,360. In view of the obvious and large excess of immigration over emigration locally during the year, the population figure given above is deemed to be a very conservative one. All the data having a bearing upon the population figure—such as, for example, the latest numbers of insured persons and local government electors in the City, and the number of inhabited houses—certainly indicate a large recent increase in local population. This is to be expected in view of the rapid expansion of large-scale industrial activity. For 1937, the estimated population is 206,300. The difficulty in estimating local population is patent, and Coventry is one of the areas which would benefit by the substitution of a five-yearly for the ten-yearly Census.

Industries. Coventry is world-renowned as a centre of the motor-car, aircraft, machine-tool, electrical and allied industries, and also of rayon manufacture. The various branches of the engineering industry have continued to expand greatly during the past year. This applies notably to the aircraft industry. Industrial prosperity is in many ways a beneficent public health measure, for in creating remunerative employment it in turn conduces in the workers and their families to enhanced nutrition and to better home and personal circumstances.

Unemployment. The local unemployment figures are very low. At the year-end the insured population in the City numbered 110,000; on this basis and in the light of the relevant figures in the first column of the table below, the percentage of unemployed was but 3.4.

	N	o. of Un	employed	at the	lates sho	wn.
CLASS.	Dec., 19 <b>3</b> 6	Dec., 19 <b>3</b> 5	Dec., 1934	Dec., 1933	Dec., 1932	Dec., 1931
Male Adults	3,175	3,700	4,504	4,211	7,288	9,835
Male Juveniles	25	52	22	13	42	66
Female Adults	500	800	727	920	1,373	1,938
Female Juveniles .	<b>2</b> 3	89	25	42	<b>6</b> 6	109

### METEOROLOGY.

The readings for the year at the meteorological station in the City Hospital grounds (Whitley) are shown in the accompanying table.

For the country as a whole, the year 1936 was characterised by a notable deficiency of sunshine as compared with normal years. Strangely enough, the deficiency was most marked in the southern half of England, and Coventry participated in this connection.

Atmospheric Deposit. In the appropriate table herewith are shown the amounts and kinds of atmospheric impurities deposited in the City during the year. There are three local recording stations situated respectively at the City Hospital (Whitley), Greyfriars Green and Foleshill. The last-mentioned station was inaugurated on 1st January, 1936.

# Meteorological Observations made at the city riospicar; coremans, con-

Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 241ft. Long. 10 29' 4"W. Lat. 52° 23' 26"

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

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30.		.W.N							<u></u>	9		41		7	39
Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month.	L.	.W.		9		on	က	9	11		9	00		O)	78
Direction observat month.		.W.S			0		67	9		41	41	77	00	00	54
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Wind I daily each		S.E.	TO	6	6	4	6	9			5 (	1 1	1 1	1	119
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= 000		77 Idgil &	21	20	14	22	50	23	18	27	<u></u>	70	20		31 38
Wind Force (0-12.)	'spuin 2	+ and Strong		0	7									21	221
<b>FEO</b>	Observa-	lo 15dmn //	10			25	11	<u></u>	13	4	13	16	10	10	145
		Gale.	0	0	0 6	9 0	5 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0
jo	teor[	Ground F	8	1 22		) 16					-		13	19	26 110
Weather, of Days		Overcae	21 8	16 4	21 2	18 0	8	8	28 0	17 0	23 0	15 0	00	က	
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		.won8	67	ಈ	-	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	တ	133
S CCI	ost in Day.	Day of Month.	31	22	26		30	21	9	9	13	30	16	14	Jly. 9 Sep.
For	Most in a Day.	Amount.	m/m 13	16	œ	11	6	24	36	3	98	9	16	14	26
Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.		Averag			භ	1	27	23	82	53	39	88	C3	20	20
d ot ecir		Біпегепсе	日十	+		+		+	+	Ĩ	+	i	+		+
n an f Pr	II.	Total Fa	n/m 74	46	44	50	24	77	142	15	85	83	9	61	711
Rain	Days.	Number of	25	15	16	12	9	16	23	6	17	14	20	19	192
in (0)	1-0 ə[sə5	3) m.s e da	80	9	89	8	89		6	<u></u>	6	9	ω	<u>_</u>	ω
Cloud	oitaviəs	dO to masta	.: eo		<u>t-</u>	က္	22	- 17	<u> </u>	22	36	୍ର	15	.47	
Bright Sun- shine.		Daily Me	hrs. 103	2.91	1.97	4.83	4.62	4.21	3.17	5.22	+3.86	3.12	1.45		8.07
Brigh Sun- shine		Per cent	13%	30	0 17	2 35	3 29	8 25	9 20	5 36	7 23	5 29	0 17	6 19	9 25
h ira-	epth.	b teet & ta	42.9	41.9	43.(	46.6	50	54.	59.	60.	.09	55.	50.	45.	50.
Earth Tempera	-		30.3°	37.5	42.9	45.7	53.3	58.7	62.5	62.7	l€-09	51.8	45.0	41.6	50.5
TeoT		b tool I th	89 38	90 3	85	74 4	79 5	80 5	80 6	84 6	88	79	92 4	68	1 43 1 48
1 4	III	. YdibimuH										9.7	8.0	9.2	
Hygrometer.	Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m	Vapour Pressure	6.9	6.5	8.2	5 7.2	3 10.6	3 14.2	4 14.0	7 15.0	9 14.1				2 10.1
OLO	of (	noisserged of Wet Bulb	0.1.0	0.9	1.8	3.6	3.3	60	3.4	2.7	1.9	1 2.7	3 0.9	1.3	2.5
Hy	fean tions	Dry Bulb.	9.98	34.4	48.4	43.6	52.7	59.1	59.8	60.1	56.9	49.1	40.3	39.8	48.0
		Month.	0	18 3	21 4	28 4	16	21	<u>L</u>	20	2, 11	15	12.17	17	Jun 21
	nimu	To Val	57	54	62	- 63	75	83	73	80	71	64	57 1	26	83
	Absolute Minimum and Maximum	Month. mumixeld	19 5	13 .5	4,5	23 (	1, 2	-	27	23	53	23	21	00	Jan.
Tomperature	solut	Day of	1		27 4,	24	31 1	31	41	40	38	- 58	25	21	7
per	1	.muminiM	011	2 16			1.5 3	.0.1	2.0.		0	1.3	1.3	+0.4	1.0
Tem		Difference Average	0 -2.4	- 4.2	+1.8	3.0	1	0+0		5+0.1	3+2.	1	1	+	1
Air		Mean of A a	96.98	35.8	44.2	43.5	51.9	58	59.5	9.09	5 58.3	0 48.6	2 41.1	9.40-3	8 48.1
	of		30.6	29.3.	37.5	36.5	12.7	49.2	52.5	50.9	51.5	41.0	34.2	33.9	40.8
	Mean o	M.m.miM	43.2 3(	41.2	50.9	20.6	61.0	8.99	66.5	0.02	0.99	56.5	47.9	46.8	55.5
		✓ .m'xsl/i								0.5				30.056	
Baro- meter	at :	Sea Leve	ins. 29.594	29-712	29.841	29-996	30.042	29-998	29.802	30.105	30.017	30.101	29-913		29.931
<u>m a '</u>	O.C.LID.	Mean Pres		FBB.	MAR.	APR.	MAX	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	Nov.	DEC.	Year.
	1936		JAN	Fi	2	4	-	- 6	7.7						

14

RAINFALL.

Total Rainfall recorded in inches from 1883-1936, inclusive.

Year	Rainfall in inches	Year	Rainfall in inches		Rainfall in inches		Rainfall in inches	Year	Rainfall in inches
1883	31.41	1895	23.99	1907	27.57	1919	30.04	1931	26.91
1884	24.80	1896	25.205	1908	23.100	1920	27.61	1932	29.03
1885	29.71	1897	26.79	1909	26.65	1921	17.44	1933	21.77
1886	29.33	1898	19.865	1910	29.57	1 <b>9</b> 22	29.73	1934	20.95
1887	21.62	1899	25.705	1911	21.37	1923	27.49	1935	29.74
1888	25.29	1900	28.88	1912	37.02	1924	31.96	1936	27.98
1889	27.15	1901	21.415	1913	26.35	1925	26.43		
1890	22.07	1902	22.535	1914	25.16	1926	27.66		
1891	29.70	1903	32.745	1915	29.19	1927	33.08		
1892	22.94	1904	19.975	1916	28.476	1928	26.92		Ť.
1893	19.89	1905	21.315	1917	25.386	192 <b>9</b>	25.45		
1894	25.66	1906	26.41	1918	25.248	1930	30.99		

RECORDS AS TO ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT IN THE CITY.—YEAR 1936.

	1	ಪೆ 1	တျ	က ၂	<b>ч</b> і	က	- 1	1.2		-	i	-	- 1	က ၂	4 1	e	
		Ammonia	23	_	-	က	_	_	-	_		4	-	_		16 9	
1	TER	Amr	1	7		က	-		1	1		_	1	3	_	16 1	
	MATTER	(2)	က	41	32	21	90	30	41	44	13	27	36	48	55	418	
	SOLUBLE	Chlorine (C1.)	2	47	29	-	18	14	56	29	6	26	34	38	41	318 4	
i		CP.	1	30	31	21	26	26	32	35	11	28	35	43	40	358 3	
	NI CD		8	101	81	78	78	97	111	89	63	129	73	119	84	1103 3	
	Included	nates	2	81 1	95	59	70	63	95 1	92	37	101	09	108 1	95	937 11	:
	Inc	Sulphates (S.0.3.)	1	81	87	87	78	94	102	110	49	117 1	63	126 1	79		
S E																1073	
KILOMETRES			တ	755	633	804	515	829	985	1022	357	743	915	785	877	9217	
LOM	Total	Solids	ς <sub>1</sub>	632	524	758	327	490	650	536	233	713	514	613	788	6778	
		01	1	809	817	850	561	1001	819	408	341	1016	656	658	704	8528	
SQUARE			က	249	187	217	141	249	408	219	162	302	196	213	276	2819	
	2	Ash	67	223	178	152	87	126	260	204	101	188	121	218	258	2116 2	l
HUNDRED	Matter	¥	-	177	223	258	148	240	583	291	140	295	200	261	219	2741 2	١
NOH	_		හ	95	84	64	78	119	159	125	102	105	85	119	130	,	
PER	SOLUBLE	on bion	0.7			80 (	63	4		145 19	78 10		143	168	127 1	78 1265	ı
	01	Loss on Ignition	्य	3 131	0 124		i L	1 1	8 118	1		5 227		1		4 1478	ı
TONS			1	103	110	64	88	137	148	117	83	155	103	142	134	1384	
METRIC			က	303	284	300	221	353	278	520	64	253	443	338	335	3692	ı
ME		Ash	2	200	171	275	131	200	180	103	37	202	175	164	293	2131	ı
	J.R.		-	234	382	407	254	542	262	301	81	399	238	189	246	3535	
	INSOLUBLE MATTER	ous	က	01	7.1	218	70	101	130	148	29	73	175	101	125	1341	
	всв ]	Carbonaceous other than Tar	23	67	43	224	34	85	85	79	17	06	89	55	101	948 1	
	NSOLU	Carbo		81	91	109 2	58	156	112	118	37	151	103	56	93 1	1165 9	ı
	Ĥ	-	ි ග	<u> </u> ∞	<u> </u>	5 1	5	7 1	7 1	101	1	10 1	16 1	14	11	_	
		Tar	24	11	00	6	12	ت	-	5 ]		9	7	00	6	87 100	ı
			-	13	11	12	13	16	03	17		16	11	6	12	132	İ
****	=		က	78	52	64	330	27	149	156	22	75	43	99	99	837	
	Rainfall	m.m.	62	99	56	51	33	26	90	146	18	94	36	64	64	749 750	
	R	Ħ	-	74	50	65	37	26	66	146	17	78	37	59	61	749	
			StationNo	January	February.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December.	Year	

Station No. 1-GREYFRIARS GREEN-8528 metric tons per 100 square kilos. = 228.27 tons per square mile.

, " 2—CITY HOSPITAL— , ", 3—EDG WICK—

6778 metric tons per 100 square kilos. = 172.96 tons per square mile. 9217 metric tons per 100 square kilos. = 234.99 tons per square mile.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. There were 3,009 births registered during the year, of which 143 were transferred out, while 46 occurring elsewhere were transferred in, giving a net figure of 2,912. The local birth-rate was 15.1, as compared with 14.4 for the previous year and with 14.4 as the average for the last decennium. There were 79 illegitimate births registered, or 2.7 per cent of the total. The increasing birth-rate in the City is not unconnected with the favourable economic circumstances that obtain locally at the present time.

Marriages. There were 2,011 marriages in the City during the year. Based on the mid-1936 estimated population, this gives a marriage-rate of 20.9, as compared with 19.9 for the previous year, and 16.8 as the average for the past ten years. The recent increase in the local marriage-rate is very marked, and although doubtless the real increase is considerable, it may be that the rate is somewhat inflated by reason of the fact that it is computed on an under-estimated 1936 population.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES.

		1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Coventry	Birth Rate	15.1	14.4	13.6	13.4	13.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.8
Covenery	Marriage Rate	20.9	19.9	18.9	16.8	14.8	15.0	16.1	17.2	16.5	16.2
England and	Birth Rate	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.6
Wales	Marriage Rate	17.3	17.1	16.9	15.7	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.7

Deaths. The net number of deaths in the City during the year was 1,961. The recorded City death-rate was 10.1 per 1,000 population, as compared with 9.7 for the previous year and with 10.0 as the average for the past ten years. Here again it appears likely that the somewhat less favourable figure for 1936 is due largely to the fact that it is computed on too small an estimated population.

The chart facing page 19 shows the proportions of local deaths from the various principal causes. The average age at death of those who died during the year was 53.8, as compared with 54.1 for the previous year.

Infant Mortality. During the year under review, there were 151 local deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 51.8 per 1,000 births, as compared with 46.5 in the previous year and with 62.4 as the average for the past ten years.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

		1936	1935	19 <b>3</b> 4	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
- C	Death Rate	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.9	9.4	10.0	10.1	11.5	9.6	10.2
Coventry	Infant Mortality Rate	51.8	46.5	57.1	64.5	69.7	57.7	57.0	73.1	65.7	63.4
England	Death Rate	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.4	13.4	11.7	12.3
and Wales	Infant Mortality Rate		57	59	64	65	66	60	74	65	69

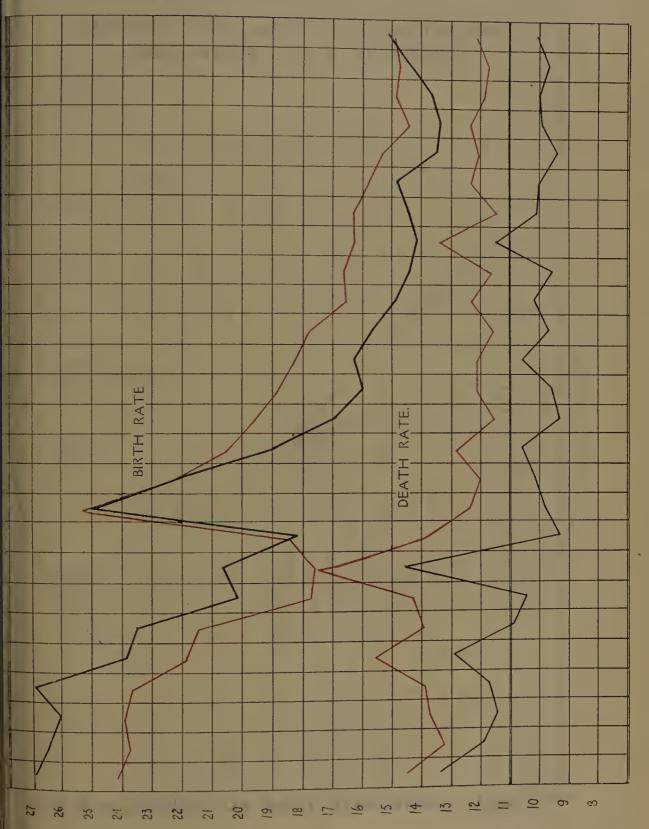
TABLE I .- VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

										1
0.1	Ages.	Rate.	13	10.1	10.0	9.4	6.6	10.0	9.7	10.1
BELONGING TO CITY.	At all Ages.	Number.	12	1672	1689	1719	1837	1856	1844	1961
NETT DEATH BELO THE CITY	sar of Age.	Rate per 1,000 Nett	Births 11	57.0	57.7	2.69	64.5	57.1	46.5	51.8
I N	Under 1 Year of Age.	Number.	10	138	144	172	160	144	128	151
TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.;	of Dogs	dents not registered in the	City.	92	82	92	95	116	112	101
TRANSF		residents dents not registered registered in the	City. 8	107	115	100	103	125	120	100
EATHS ED IN	TY.	Rate.	1	10.1	10.2	9. 73	6.6	10.0	9.7	10.1
TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED 1N	THE CITY.	Number.	9	1687	1722	1727	1844	1865	1852	1960
		1	frate. 5	14.5	14.8	13.5	13.4	13.6	14 4	15.1
Births.	Nett.		Thumber	2417	2493	2468	2480	2521	2750	2912
		Un- corrected Number.	(3	2489	2580	2507	2526	2585	2843	3009
	Population estimated	to middle of each year.	ଚୀ	165,800	168,900	182,000	184,500	184,900	190,000	192,360
		Y RAR.	-	1930	1931	1932	1983	1934	1935	1936

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1936.

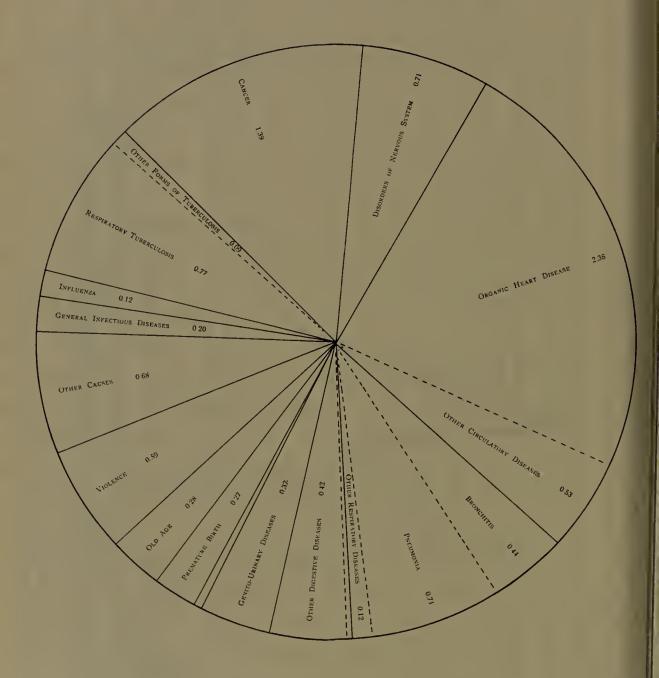
Nett. Deaths at the subjoined agree of "Residents"   Oka	TABLE III.—CAC											DAK	193	·	
CAUSES OF DEATH.				.V.H.	L.H.		uly.								
1	CAMORO OF DEAMH		ear.			$\rightarrow$		er 45.		ards.	wheth	C. &	PH.	Other	ents c
1	GAUSES OF DEATH.				unde	under	g unde	l unde		udn l	Deaths ents " c in Inst	ni su		in	Resid
All causes Cortified . 1956   150   21   24   35   82   235   594   812   868   231   424   125   88    1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			Unde						70	35 and	Total Reside	Deat	Deat	Deatl	Non-
All causes   Uncertified   5   1   1     2   1	1	2	3	4	5						11	12	13	14	15
Noid Fevers				21	24			239					424		88
2. Measles	1 7 77	11		1				,							
3. Scarlet Fever				1				'		1		1			
S. Diphtheria	3. Scarlet Fever	5		1				2	1	1	3	1		2	1
6. Lufluenza 25 1 7 9 8 3 1 1 1 1 7. Encephalitis Lethargica 4 3 1	P TOURS I	_	-					• •	,				4		
T.   Encephalitis   Lethargica   Lethargic												1	_	9	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever. 10 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	7. Encephalitis	1								1					•
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system   149         34   52   52   11   62   8   68     1   10. Other Tuberculous   Diseases     18   1   1   5   3   6   2     3	Lethargica	1			1				1						
Tratory system			3		1	1	2	1	1	1	2				2
10. Other Tuberculous	ratory system						34	52	52	, 11	62	3	58	1	1
11. Syphilis	10. Other Tuberculous										"-				_
12. General Paralysis of Insane, and Tabes Dorsalis		,			1		0	_						t .	3
Insane, and Tabes	12. General Paralysis of		1	• •				1	4	1 1	5	2	2	1	
13. Cancer, malignant disease														1 1	
disease		1							1						
14. Diabetes	7'	250			3	1	1	. 05	100	119	100	07	70		,
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage,   106   1   6   39   60   46   10   33     3   16. Heart Disease					1		1					11			9
16. Heart Disease								ŭ		}	10				
17. Aneurysm        4          2       2        4       2       1        1         18. Other Circulatory       Diseases          1        2       27       69       24       1       13       7       3         19. Bronchitis          1        2       27       69       24       1       13       7       3         20. Pneumonia (all forms)       137       29       11       5       2       3       17       47       23       79       25       44       2       8         21. Other Respiratory       diseases						0									
18. Other Circulatory					•••	1	7							72	
Diseases	18. Other Circulatory														1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)   137   29   11   5   2   3   17   47   23   79   25   44   2   8	Diseases			1		1									
21. Other Respiratory   diseases				1 -					1				l .		
diseases          24           1          3         10         10         9         1         3         5            22         Peptic Ulcer		157	29	11	3	2	3	17	47	20	79	25	44	2	8
22   Peptic Ulcer	diseases			ļ		1				1 .	9	1	3	5	
24. Appendicitis       17       1       1       2       2       6       5       1       19       15       1       3         25. Cirrhosis of Liver       6								6	8	1		12			
25. Cirrhosis of Liver       6			_						1	1 -	4				
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.       5										1	1				
27. OtherDigestive diseases       38       1        2       2       8       11       14       22       10       6        6         28. Acute and Ohronic Nephritis	26. Other diseases of Liver,														
28. Acute and Chronic       Nephritis       46       3       3 13 19       8 25       6 17       2         29. Puerperal Sepsis       2       1 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td></td<>			2												_
Nephritis	28. Acute and Chronic	38	1		•••	2	2	8	11	14	22	10	б		6
29. Puerperal Sepsis   2         1   1     1   1	Nephritis			1		3	3	13	19	8	25	6	17		2
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.       94       94	29. Puerperal Sepsis	-	1				1			• .	1	,			
Premature Birth,       Malformations, etc.       94       94              47       19       20        8         32 Senility		6					2	4	••		6	1	3	• •	2
Malformations, etc.       94       94            47       19       20        8         32       Senility <td></td> <td>ţ</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>												ţ			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Malformations, etc.	94	94								47	19	20		8
34. Other Violence        83       3       1       3       2       11       19       12       32       63       33       18       2       10         85. Other defined causes       115       6       4       5       4       9       25       31       31       69       26       25       9       9         36. Causes ill-defined or unknown									1		7				
85. Other defined causes 115 6 4 5 4 9 25 31 31 69 26 25 9 9 36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	04 042 771 3		٠,		1			_							
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown 3 1	85. Other defined causes				_										
	36. Causes ill-defined or									,					
TOTALS   1961 151   21   24   36   82   238   596   813   868   231   424   125   88				• •				••							
	TOTALS	1961	151	21	24	36	82	238	596	813	868	231	424	125	88

ICHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE AND THE DEATH RATE
PER 1000 POPULATION IN COVENTRY.



Black lines show the rates for Coventry. The Red lines show the rates for England and Wales.

### PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1936.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 10.1.

19

### Comparative Statistics of the Wards.

Infantile Death Rafe.	35.4	5.97	45.8	48.4	82.6	84.5	37.8	60.3	61.7	46.8	58.8	63· <b>6</b>	23.6	37.4	56 <b>.5</b>	6.69
Mo. of Deaths under I year of age.	41	10	7	9	G.	12	61	7	14	16	4	7	က	7	14	19
Birth Rate, 1936.	6.6	19.7	13.2	11.2	10.8	13.3	21.0	10.3	18·1	25.6	11.5	10.1	10.4	13.8	21.2	24.9
No. of Births Registered.	113	385	153	124	109	142	238	116	227	342	119	110	127	187	248	272
Death Rate, 1936.	13.3	9.1	10.5	6.6	10.3	13.9	11.7	10.9	9.5	11.4	13.6	11.0	7.5	10.2	11.0	7.1
No. of Deaths Registered.	151	147	122	110	104	148	133	123	115	152	130	120	65	138	129	77
Honses demolished 1936., 1936.	64	9	19	9	က	5	:	:	4	154	52	:	,	15	:	П
Houses completed 1.250 Dec., 1836,	က	<b>9</b> 66	43	76	7	489	က	:	239	561	00	9	63	85	419	477
Астеввө.	152	1,967	1.510	1,788	265	1,220	213	153	1,083	1,347	250	393	332	946	3,737	3,781
Betimated population at a notaling of 1936.	11,392	19,396	11,634	11,096	10,053	10.670	11,350	11,260	12,561	13,361	10,304	10,889	12,259	13,505	11,718	10,912
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-:	:
WARDS.	ALL SAINTS	BABLAKE	CHEYLESMORE	EARLSDON	FOLESHILL	GREY FRIARS	HARNALL	HILL FIELDS	LONGFORD	RADFORD	ST. MARY'S	ST. PAUL'S	UPPER STOKE	LOWER STOKE	WESTWOOD	WALSGRAVE

### Infant Mortality during 1936.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year, and comparison of such deaths during the last ten years.

( 10	
150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	151
8	128
n	1.14
156 1933 1933 1956 1967 1977 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 197	160
ompa ompa 1932 1 172 1 11	172
193 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	144
Decennial Comparison.  29 1930 1931 1932 1933 11  29 1930 1931 1932 1933 11  20 137 142 172 156 11  21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	138 1
December   Comparison.	178
1928 1928 1928 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 193	153 I
	131 1
TOWNER OF THE STATE OF THE STAT	151
.admoM 21-9	15
'squojy 6-9	9
3-6 Months.	16
radinolog E-1 2 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	22
Total under	92
3-4 Weeks.	S
2-3 Meeks	6
1	47
Total under	70
. S-f Days.	5
1	4
s/s(1 p-8 ]	II
-: :	11
	15
	24
	:
All Causes.   Certified  Measles Uncertified  Diphtheria  Influenza  Syphilis  Meningitis  Neningitis  Neningitis  Neningitis  Influenchitis  Neningitis  Convulsions  Preumature and Enteritis  Convulsions  Influenchitis  Preumature Birth  Influenchitis  Congenital Debility and Sclerema  Interus  Interus  Interus  Interus  Suffocation in Bed and not stated  Other Causes	TOTAL, ALL CAUSES
The state of the s	LIL (
Syst Syst sanction unction unction of st	L, A
All Causes.   Certified  Measles.   Certified Diphtheria Influenza Tuberculosis of Nervous System Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peril Other Tuberculous Diseases Syphilis Meningitis Syphilis Hermonia Preumonia Other Respiratory Diseases Hammation of Stomach Diarrhea and Enteritis Hermia Hermia Intestinal Obstruction Congenital Maiformations Congenital Debility and Sclerema Icterus Injury at Birth Diseases of Unbilicus Atelectasis Atelectasis Suffocation in Bed and not stated other Causes	OTA
E C Cert Uncountry D Strain and	
CAUSE CAUSE  R Cough R	
CA CA CA IN THE STATE OF THE ST	
Measles  Measles  Whooping Cough Diphtheria Influenza  Tuberculosis of Intestin Other Tuberculous Disc Syphilis Meningitis Convulsions Preumonia Other Respiratory Disc Inflammation of Stomation Other Respiratory Disc Fremature and Enteritis Hernia: Intestinal Obse Congenital Malformatio Congenital Debility and Icterus  Injury at Birth Discases of Umbilicus Attelectasis Suffocation in Bed and a	
Me Min Tun Outh Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Coo Co	

### Vital Statistics.

Year.	llouses Inhabited (Decemb <b>e</b> r)	Vacant.	Popula- tion (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate
1377			7,000		.,		
1586			6,502				
1643			9,500				
1694			6,711				
1723	1,934		• •				
1748	2,066	• •	12,817			• •	• •
1801	2,930	*	16,034	• •		••	• •
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	• •			• •
1821 1831	3,729	*114 *421	21,448			••	•••
1841	5,444 6,531	*590	31,032		,	• •	
1041		390	32,032		en Years	' Av <b>e</b> rage.	
	res					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1851	figures. 7,783	*151	36,812	27			
1861	s 8,991	* 1,026	40,936	25		1	• •
1871	8,535 9,223	*816	37,670	22			••
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3.3	150	35.4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18.2 18.2	1.7	142	32.0
1901	15,571	353	69,978 106,349	13.7	I '9 I' 4	153.7	28.0
1911	23,515 28,355	95 502‡	128,157	11.3	0.7	83.6	23.5
1921	41,275	917	167,083	10.4	0.5	67.7	15.7
,95,	41,2/3	3-/+	107,003				
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	19.8	1.8	157	31,3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13.3	2.08	100.8	26.9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11.0	1.32	76·I	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11.4	0.84	916	26.0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11.7	0.40	84.6 87.8	23.8
1915	26,667	56 12	122,982	10,0	1,53	87.5	23.2
1916 1917	27,366	15	130,000	10.4	0'47	78.2	20.5
1917	27,531 27,735	25	133,000	14.6	0'42	92'5	20'7
1919	27,829		136,000	9.3	0.32	82.8	18.5
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9.8	0.32	76.0	25.0
1921	28,355	502‡	128,157	10.5	0.52	79'3	22°I
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10.0	0.34	70'4	18.0
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9 3	0.50	64.9	16.0 16.3
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9.6	0.10	79.4	16.3
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10.6	0.30	77°1	15.4
1926	31 034	III	135,000	9'7	0.12	63.4	14.8
1927	32,260	151	139,000 161,600°	9.6 10.5	0.34	65.4	14'4
19 <b>2</b> 8 1929	38,474	175 750	163,700	12'1	0.63	73.1	14.8
1929	<b>3</b> 9,374 40,519	800	165,800	10,1	0.35	57.0	14 5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10,0	0.10	57.7	14.8
1932	45,781	1000	182,000°	9.4	0'33	69.7	13.2
1933	47,175	1000	184,500	9.9	0.51	64.2	13'4
1934	48,730	1500	184.900	10,0	0.14	57° I	13.6
1935	50,622	1854	190,000	9'7	0.19	46.2	14'4
1936	54,273	1361	192,360	10,1	0.50	51.8	15.1

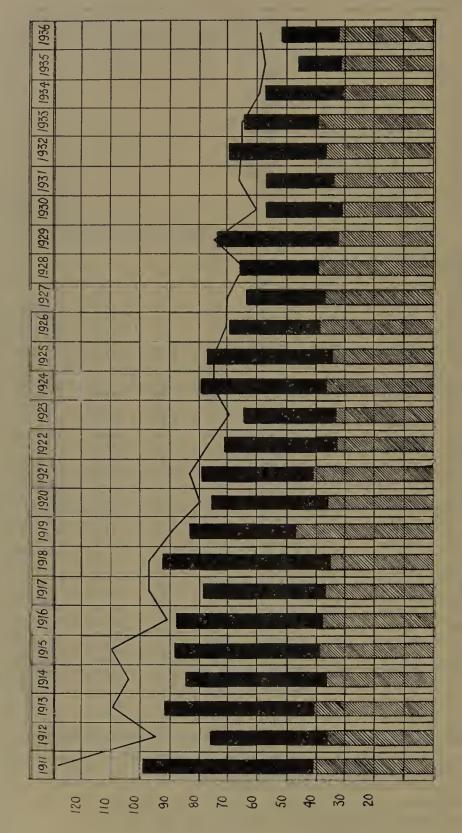
This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

<sup>†</sup> This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

<sup>!</sup> The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

<sup>•</sup> In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

## BIRTHS IN COVENTRY. CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000



The Infant Death Rate per 1000 births for the City is represented by the chimneys, the lined portion of which shows the death rate amongst newly-born babies (i.e., under 1 month old). The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line.

### Aircraft Manufacture and the Problem of Noise

### AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE AND THE PROBLEM OF NOISE.

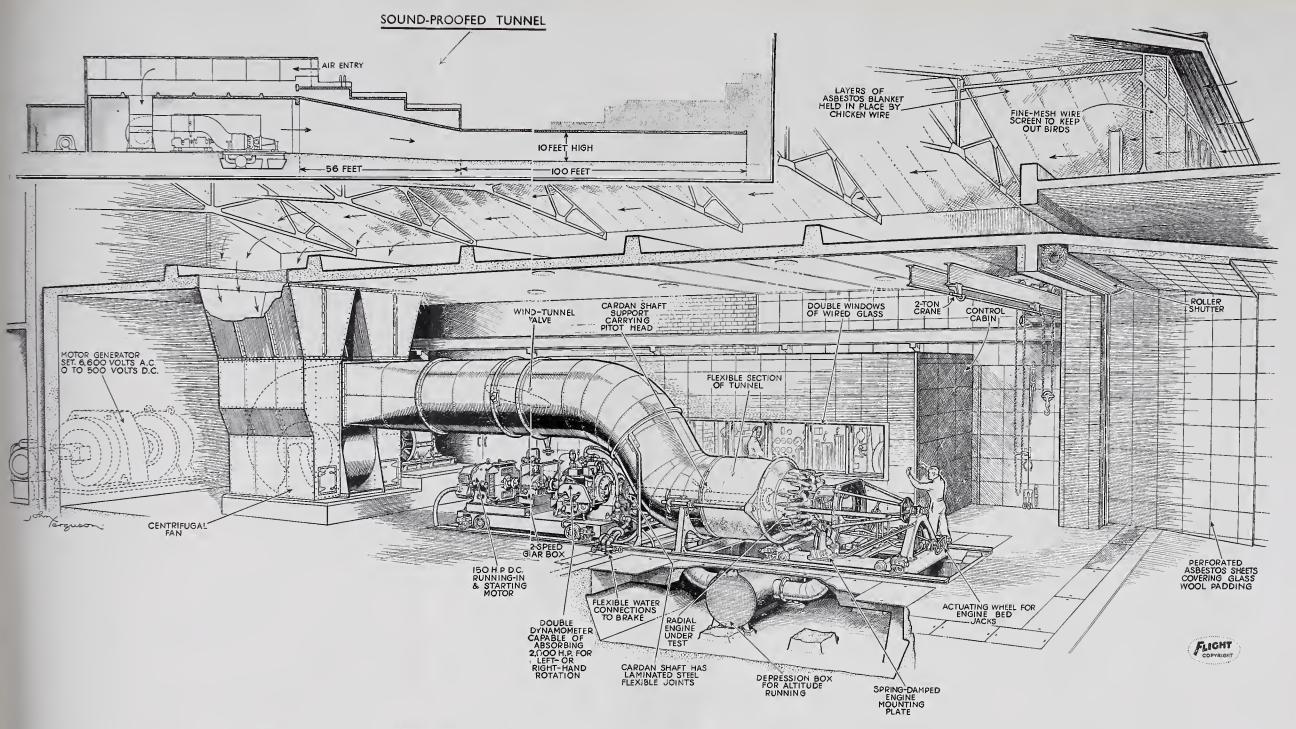
Excessive noise is a baneful factor in connection with the public health. Modern conditions have brought this fact into prominence and timely reference to it was included in a broadcast address to the country by the Prime Minister during the early part of the current year.

The generation of noise by certain industrial processes is inevitable, but the external propagation of such noise in harmful degree is preventable. Aircraft manufacture is an industry in which excessive noise production is prominant, the noise being caused by the processes of engine and propeller testing. Coventry is probably the largest centre of the aircraft industry in the country, and the matter of the prevention of external noise propagation from aero-engine factories is therefore one of first class importance locally.

In this connection the output of noise formerly occasioned considerable difficulty in the City and at one time complaints to the Public Health Department were numerous. This led some two years ago to a long and careful inquiry into the problem jointly by the appropriate officers of the Corporation and by the firms concerned. In this inquiry the help of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was also enlisted. Happily a solution was eventually found and this was due in large measure to the constructive co-operation and engineering research of Messrs. Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., the firm primarily concerned at that time. The firm in question installed comprehensive anti-noise equipment which has proved eminently successful.

The anti-noise methods adopted by Messrs. Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., are broadly concerned with exhaust muffling, the sound proofing of test houses and the use of baffled sound-absorbent tunnels for dealing with the violent currents of air used for engine cooling and with those set up in the course of propeller testing. The principles entailed in these measures were fully set out in a recent article contributed to the Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute (Massey, A. "Noise Problems in connection with Aircraft Manufacture." *Journal R.S.I.*, Sept., 1936).

During the past year several new aircraft factories have been erected in the City, and in all premises where engine testing is conducted or is to be conducted the latest anti-noise devices have or are being incorporated. An excellent example is to be found in the large new aircraft factory of Messrs. Alvis, Ltd. The sound-proofed test houses at this factory follow the newest principles. The main test house in particular embodies all that physics and engineering can supply in the matter of anti-noise measures. The building has double cavity walls and separate foundations. Internally the walls

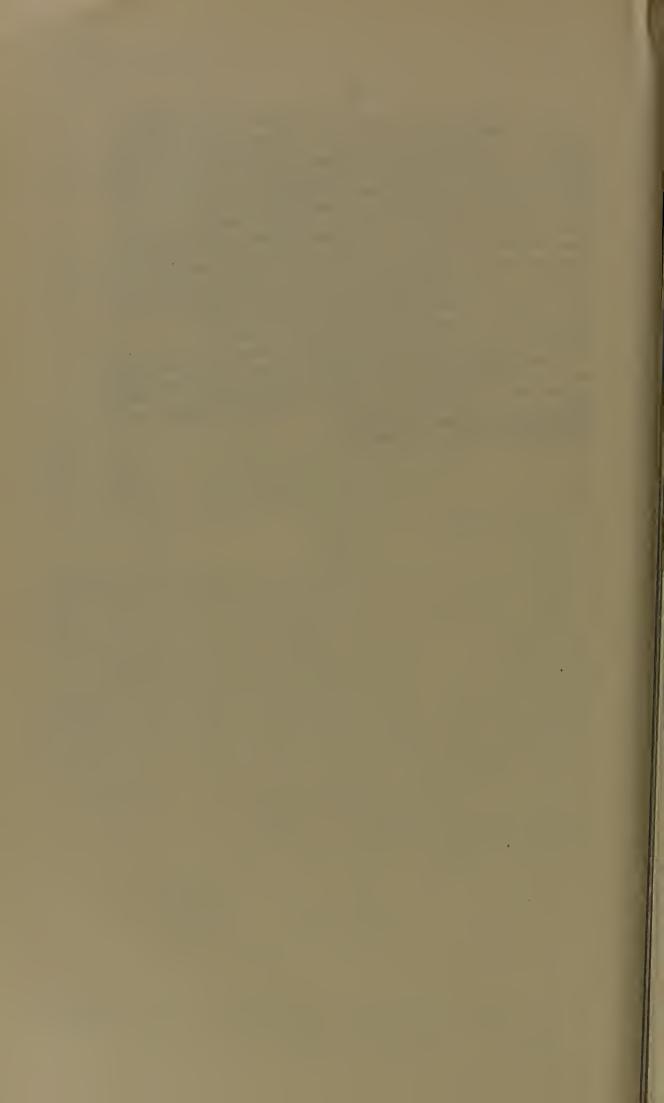




are thickly padded with glass wool covered with perforated asbestos sheets, and between the walls and floor cork insulation is employed. A sound-proofed silencing tunnel some fifty yards in length leads off horizontally from one end of the test house. This tunnel conducts away the exhaust gases and the strong currents of air used for engine-cooling purposes, and the walls of the tunnel absorb such sound waves as travel along it. The test house has now been in use for some months and the evidence indicates that the object of external noise prevention has been attained. A full account of the methods of aero-engine testing at the Alvis Works appeared in the April 8th, 1937 issue of Flight, and the Editor of that journal kindly allowed the reproduction of the accompanying illustration, which shows the principles of construction of the Alvis main test house.

Thus effective steps have been taken in the City to obviate a major noise difficulty which at one time seemed likely to assail the comfort and indirectly the health of considerable sections of the population. The prevention of noise in this sphere is a notable achievement and the reference to it in this an annual health

report is by no means irrelevant.



Infectious and Other Diseases
City and Pinley Hospitals

### INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Typhoid Fever.

There were six cases of typhoid fever notified in the City during the year, and no deaths were registered as due to this disease.

The Bournemouth Incident. It is well known that a serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in Bournemouth and district during the summer of 1936. The cause was traced to a typhoid carrier employed in a dairy from which milk was supplied widely in that area. The milk was ungraded and unpasteurized. further evidence were needed to emphasise the value of milk pasteurization as a public health measure, the Bournemouth incident indeed supplied it. The source of the outbreak was ascertained and duly removed. Visitors to Bournemouth and its environs during the period of the outbreak included a number of Coventry people, of whom three became infected while on holiday and developed typhoid fever after returning home. In addition, one Bournemouth resident, after contracting the infection at home, developed typhoid fever while subsequently on a visit to Coventry. There was no fatality among these four cases, which were treated locally. In addition to the actual cases abovementioned, a number of other local persons were ascertained as having been in contact with typhoid infection in Bournemouth and district. These contacts, on their return to Coventry, were kept under daily surveillance by the Department until the expiry of the incubation period. Fortunately none of these developed the disease.

A Small School Outbreak. This outbreak, which occurred in September and October, 1936, in a private school in the City, was quickly circumscribed, and in fact was limited to two cases. The latter were pupils and weekly boarders at the school. The water supply to the school was from a private well. The water, although found on analysis to be generally unwholesome, was not actually the cause of the outbreak. Nevertheless the well was closed and town's water laid on. It was ascertained that the cook at the school, who had suffered from typhoid fever in 1911, was a facal carrier of the bacillus typhosus. It is indeed notable that she was a carrier after the lapse of 25 years after having had typhoid. She was deemed to be the cause of the outbreak. That only two pupils were affected is probably explained by the facts (a) that the pupils in question were two of only four weekly boarders who took regular meals in school, (b) that the carrier may have excreted typhoid bacilli spasmodically, and (c) that there may have been but a single lapse in the usually hygienic habits of the carrier in question. The carrier was required to leave the school and the small outbreak was brought to an end.

### Undulant Fever.

The following is a note concerning a case of undulant fever which occurred in the City during the year, viz.:—

Illness commenced on August 17th, 1936. Patient himself attributed it to a "chill" while swimming in a bathing pool on August 16th, 1936. A temperature of 103.40 was recorded during the first two days of illness. After the lapse of some ten days, the initial illness appeared to clear to a large extent, and thereafter a more chronic type of illness supervened with an undulating temperature varying between 102.40 and 99.40.

The patient stated that "normally he never drinks milk except in tea or coffee." During the initial illness, however, he drank considerable quantities of raw milk, considering that this would assist in maintaining his strength. The milk taken into the household was ungraded and unpasteurized.

It is conceivable that the first illness was an 'influenzal' attack and that the second more ehronic illness was a separate entity. It is possible that during the low state of resistance born of the initial illness, a milk-borne infection was contracted, accounting for the subsequent and protracted illness.

The latter condition was characterised by undulating temperature, profuse sweating and extreme fatigue. The two lastmentioned symptoms were volunteered by the patient himself as being the outstanding features of his illness. Headache, anorexia and pain in back or limbs have been occasional and unpronounced symptoms. There was considerable loss of weight.

By occupation the patient is the manager of a shop and he has had no contact with cattle at any time.

A specimen of blood was taken from the case on the 28th August, 1936, by the pathologist of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. The blood count was as follows:—Hæmoglobin 80%; total red corpuscles, 4,000,000; total white corpuscles, 4,810 of which 53% were lymphocytes. The blood culture was sterile.

The pathologist reported further thus: "I did a Widal on the serum and put it up against the following: bacillus typhosus, para. A, para. B, Shiga, Flexner, Gaertner, Aertryke, bacillus abortus Bang and bacillus Melitensis. It is significant that there was only agglutination with Bang and Melitensis. These were followed out and I found that the titre for both was 1 in 1,000. As direct agglutinations required for these two are very unsatisfactory to differentiate, I sent to the Standard Laboratories (Oxford) for fresh cultures of Bang and Melitensis and with these did an absorption test. I found that Bang bacillus absorbed the agglutination of Bang, whereas Melitensis did not absorb either Melitensis or Bang. The inference is that the infection is due to Bang bacillus."

In view of the laboratory findings and the typical clinical

picture, a diagnosis of undulant fever was made.

The milk consumed by the patient was obtained from a local The purveyor in question sells mixed milk, which was ascertained to come from 16 different farms in the area of the administrative County of Warwickshire. The County medical officer of health caused inquiry to be made at these farms, and at one of them it was ascertained that a case of cattle abortion had occurred within the past year. It was stated, however, that the case was not deemed to have been one of contagious abortion.

The case of undulant fever, after a protracted illness, ultimately proceeded to recovery and was able to resume work in January, 1937.

Diphtheria. The number of cases notified in the City during the year was 271, as compared with 249 in 1935. There were 16 deaths registered as due to diphtheria, giving a death-rate of 0.08 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.07 for England and Wales. Of the 271 local cases during the year, 231 were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria Immunization. In the schools, 1,624 young children were immunized; particulars are given in the accompanying table. In addition there were 105 children immunized by general medical practitioners under the scheme inaugurated in 1930.

Pneumonia and Influenza. During the 1936-7 winter an epidemic of influenza occurred on the national scale. It began in the south of England and after a time spread in turn to the Midlands and north. In Coventry the prevalence commenced in late December, reached its peak in early February, and had subsided by early March of the current year. The disease was generally of a mild type. Nevertheless some inconvenience was occasioned by absenteeism in local works and offices. Timely propaganda in connection with anti-influenza measures was effected, notably in the large works through the co-operation of the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association. One large local firm continued the practice of the routine administration to employees of vitamin concentrate. The available evidence from this firm indicates the utility of this measure.

There were 161 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 41 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified in the City during 1936, as compared with 198 and 45 respectively in the previous year. The deaths registered in 1936 from all forms of pneumonia numbered 137, as compared with 136 in 1935.

**Scarlet Fever.** During the year under review, there were 464 cases notified, as against 607 in the previous year. There were 5 deaths from this disease.

Measles and Whooping Cough. There was registered during the year 1 death from measles and 3 deaths from whooping cough. These diseases are not notifiable locally and the extent of their incidence is therefore not known. The practice was continued of admitting selected cases of these diseases to the City Isolation Hospital.

31

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION IN THE SCHOOLS, 1936

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Moseley Avenue Barkers' Butts Allesley Holbrook Lane Edgwick Centaur Road All Souls Stoke Council Sacred Heart Wyken Temporary Walsgrave C.E. Folly Lane Stoke C.E. Earlsdon Green Lane Soutb Street All Saints Frederick Bird Stoke Heath John Gulson St. Mark's St. Elizabeth's Little Heath Cheylesmore St. Michael's Whoberley Westwood Red Lane Paradise Windmill Road Longford Foxford Hawkesbury St. Mary's Wheatley Street St. Lawrence's Spon Street St. John's St. Osburg's Walsgrave Colliery Binley Willenhall Pridmore Road Radford			1		27 23 29 6 26  23 11 18 2 33 11 16 5 5 9 12 2 5 9 9 7 7 10 12 7 11 12 6 6 6 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	88 18 27 14 17 19 4 16 27 17 12 9 9 11 13 15 8 4 4 10 11 12 7 7 3 15 8 4 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	20 18 1 5 7 19 2 22 6 9 1 14 6 3 7 11 7 14 4 4 2 8 5 10  4 2 2 8 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	26 14 6 4 5 16 4 21 6 6 7 7 10 5 4 4 4 4 7 7 13 6 6 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 7 6 8 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	3 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1						82 40 5 34 14 58 3 55 32 28 5 52 17 23 26 25 17 19 10 24 4 15 16 13 9 18 4 20 18 18 20 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	89 33 12 35 20 37 13 46 14 40 18 20 20 21 18 18 20 18 18 20 18 20 18 20 18 20 18 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	171 73 17 69 34 90 16 101 46 58 9 92 35 43 51 48 32 35 33 53 18 25 32 30 17 43 7 38 23 55 7 21 12 14 21 15 11 18 19 19 10 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
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### CANCER.

There were 269 deaths registered in the City as due to cancer during the year, as compared with 243 in 1935. Of the former number, 241 occurred in persons over 45 years of age, and 112 of these were over 65 years of age. The local death-rate from cancer during the year was 1.39, as compared with 1.28 in 1935 and with a mean of 1.2 for the last decennium.

In connection with the local facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, there are available the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital (total beds 324) and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (voluntary, total beds 291). Both hospitals possess up-to-date X-Ray equipment. There is full cooperation between the two hospitals in connection with, inter alia, the hospitalization of cancer cases. In regard to the radium treatment of cancer, an arrangement is in operation between the Corporation and the National Radium Centre in Birmingham whereby appropriate cases of cancer are referred for treatment to this Centre from the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital. During 1936, two cases were thus referred.

All possible steps were taken locally, during the year under review, to ventilate to the public the vital importance of early diagnosis and early treatment of cancer. The subject was included in a number of popular health lectures given by the medical officer of health to various organizations during the year. Propaganda by the written word was also applied. All communications from the Department to the public on the subject of cancer are worded with the object of conveying helpful infor-

mation and advice without creating cancerphobia.

The total numbers of cancer patients treated in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (voluntary) and the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital during the year were 116 and 93 respectively.

### Epitheliomatous Cancer. Gas Workers.

In the causation of epithelioma or cancer of the skin, chronic irritation is an important factor. Thus epithelioma of the lip is sometimes met with in clay-pipe smokers and is due to the chronic irritation of the lip by heat from the stem of the pipe. Cancer of the skin of the scrotum may occur in chimney-sweeps due to long-standing external irritation of the scrotum by soot. Similarly irritation by oil may cause scrotal cancer in mule-spinners. Gas workers who are habitually in direct or indirect contact with tar, pitch, paraffin, etc., may suffer chronic irritation of the skin of the arms, hands, face or scrotum. This may lead to the formation of warts and ultimately to skin cancer.

The most rational measure to adopt in order to prevent the incidence or mortality of occupational skin cancer is the periodical—say three-monthly—medical examination of such workers as

are known to be at risk.

Cancer in its earliest stages is curable by surgery. Unfortunately cancer may frequently occur in deep-seated parts of the body and in such cases the condition is often not diagnosed before the most promising time for treatment has passed. In the case of skin lesions, however, both the pre-cancerous condition and the very early cancerous condition can be diagnosed at sight by the practised medical eye. Thus it is that a system of periodical medical examination of susceptible workers is undoubtedly successful in (a) preventing skin cancer by detecting and treating pre-cancerous manifestations, or (b) preventing mortality from skin cancer by detecting and treating cancer in its initial stages.

The above considerations led to advice being given during the year to the Corporation Gas Committee to the effect that three-monthly medical examinations should be arranged for such gas works employees as were deemed to be at risk in this connection. The Gas Committee and the General Manager of the Gas Department readily accepted this suggestion and a scheme was formulated and commenced to operate in March, 1936. This is a true example of cancer prevention.

CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS AND IN 1936.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935		mial. Mean.	1936
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 1 2 6 29 27 28 35	1 1 5 10 26 20 24 48	 1 3 1 1 4 12 42 36 33 46	3 1 10 41 29 33 70	 1 4 23 31 30 37 52	2 2 2 8 41 30 30 54	   1 4 15 29 29 29 29 65	2   8 20 42 42 42 42 58	1 13 45 30 44 61	 1  2  6 22 41 31 38 72	5 3 5 10 37 139 367 304 338 561	0·2 0·5 0·3 0·5 1·0 3·7 13·9 36·7 30·4 33·8 56·1	1 1 5 20 43 47 89 76
75 - 85 85 & over	15 1	20 1	18 3	23 3	21 2	20 2	23 6 	39	24 2	29 1	232 22	23.2	32 4
Death Rate	145 1·07	156 1·12	200 1·23	213 1 29			201 1 10	254 1·37		243 1·28	202 <b>5</b> —	202·5 1·20	269 t·40

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	19 <b>33</b>	1934	1935	1936
Cancer (total number)	145	156	200	213	201	192	201	254	220	243	269
Caneer of Buccal Cavity Caneer of the Stomach,		8	23	13	7	16	15	15	15	9	15
Liver, etc Cancer of Peritoneum.	42	39	51	63	59	54)	102	146	117	111	130
Intestines, Rectum	37	37	40	45	32	34)	102				
Organs	į.	14	24	26	34	18	20	24	19	38	25
Cancer of the Breast	11	14	23	25	17	25	16	29	27	30	37
Cancer of the Skin	_				3	3	3	1	1	3	1
Cancer of other or un- specified organs		44	39	41	49	42	45	89	41	52	61

SUMMARY OF VACCINATION WORK FOR YEARS 1932-36.

	Per cent. Vacc.	18.55 18.84 15.80 16.55 15.80
Made.	Visits and Re-visits made.	1287 1159 1042 734 935
Notices Sent Out and Visits Made.	Q. Notices requesting parents, compliance with the Act.	1390 1359 1358 1595 1610
Sent Ou	Default Notices.	145 149 123 98 107
Notices	No. of cases notified to Public Vaccinators for Vaccination.	592 601 539 642
	Insusceptible Certificates.	w     4 <b>c</b> 4
	Postponement Insusceptible Certificates.	53 8 4 5 27 26
es Received.	Exemption Certificates.	1677 1750 1795 2045 2112
Certificates	Successful Primary Certificates of Vaccination.	459 412 472 478
	Deaths Notified.	179 162 147 139
	Births Notified.	2474 2527 2607 2852 3026
	Year.	1932 1933 1934 1935 1 <b>9</b> 36

	Walsgrave	. : 04 4 5	111
	boowtaeW		116
	Upper Stoke	:: 841:: 1 :: 1 :: 100 4 :: 100 6 :: :	82
	Lower Stoke	:: 4 0 0 ::: Han :: 0 0 :: 10 0 :: 1	91
906	st Paul's	:: 8,94 :::: 1:100 :: 1	67
THE VARIOUS E CITY.	St. Mary's	:: 8 . 1 :::: HH4 : HM : : : : : : : :	70
нв у	Radford	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	137
THI OH	Liongford		80
IN I	Hill Fields	:: 173 :: 173 :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	29
Notifications Wards of	[[strial]	.:. 60	68
UTCATI Wards	Grey Friars	:: \$2017:::1:4::1111::28 :::	77
FE N	[lidsəloH	:: P40::::H01:101 :41:::	09
No	Harlsdon	:: 24.62 ::: 1 ::: 21 ::: 22 :::	65
	Cheylesmore		73
	Вардаке	:: 005 :4 :: 634 :: 644 :: :	141
	atning Ila		98
	65 & upwards.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	29
IN	45 & under 65.		148
	25 & under 45.	1033	307
GROUPS	15 & under 25.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	173 307 148
Notifications age groups.	5 and under 15.		503
NOT	I and under 5.		186
	1 19baU	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	38
	Total numb	:: 91:5 :: 2 :0 : 144 :: 4 :: 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10	205
	Hospital	231 376 17 21 17 21 152 164 164	842
	titott səssə vomer səssO	7777	83
	Total numb	23 44 61 61	. 133
	Notifiable Disease.	Small-pox Cholera (C) Plague (P) Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) Erysipelas Scarlet fever Typhus fever Flyphus fever Continued fever (R) Continued fever (C) Puerperal fever Puerperal Pyrexia Corebro-spinal Meningitis Poliomyelitis Ophthalmia Neonatorum Respiratory Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis Malaria Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Polio-Encephalitis Ichhargica Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Totals
	Z	Small-pox Cholera Cholera Diphtheri branous Erysipela Scarlet fe Typhus f Enteries Continue Puerperal Corebro-s Poliomye Ophthalm Respiratc Other for Malaria Dysenter Acute Pri Acute Pri Acute For Chicken	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE FEAR 1930: - INDLE 11:

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.:—City Hospital and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, Coventry; Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial and other Sanatoria (v. report). † These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total numbers of specimens examined in connection with infectious diseases during the year are as under:—

Disease suspected.	No. of	Result	Result
	Specimens.	Positive.	Negative.
Typhoid Fever Diphtheria Phthisis Syphilis Gonorrhæa Cerebro-spinal Fever	12	5	7
	1088	131	957
	566	97	469
	1739	214	1525
	600	119	481
Totals	4006	566	3440

### Arrangements for Laboratory Work.

The existing local arrangements under this general heading were given in the 1934 Report. The material and specimens are put out by the Department, a part to each of three laboratories, namely the Lister Institute, London, the public health laboratory of Birmingham University and the laboratory of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. To the last-mentioned, the pathological material and specimens from the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital are sent for investigation. The bacteriological work of the City Isolation Hospital is done by the resident medical staff in the hospital's own laboratory. Similarly the specimens of sputum in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary are done in the Dispensary itself.

### Proposed City Laboratory Scheme.

The arrangements in connection with the Corporation work put out on payment are at present on a customer basis. Owing to the growth of the city and to the increasing amount of pathological work required by the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital, the costs have necessarily been increasing year by year in this connection. This has led, during the year under review, to a consideration of the possibilities in connection with the concentration of all the pathological and bacteriological work which is put out on payment by the Corporation, in the laboratory of the local voluntary hospital (the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital). In view of the present volume of this work and of its likely future increase it is clear that the Corporation could not properly transfer all the work to the local laboratory merely on a customer basis. The scheme suggested is that the existing laboratory should be transferred to a larger available building in the precincts of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, that the laboratory staff should be appropriately augmented, and that the reorganized laboratory should be administered by a small

Joint Committee composed (as to one-half) of members of the Voluntary Hospital Committee and (as to one-half) of members of the Public Health Committee of the Corporation. The running costs of the laboratory would be borne jointly by the Corporation and by the Voluntary Hospital in proportions computed on a basis of the units of work actually done each year for each body. A complete and detailed scheme on these lines has been prepared and is under joint consideration at the time of writing. The materialization of the Scheme during the current year is likely and full particulars will be included in the 1937 Report.

### THE CITY AND PINLEY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

During 1936, 875 patients, including 76 who remained in Hospital on January 1st, 1937, were treated at the City Isolation Hospital, as compared with 1,012 in 1935 and 83 who remained under treatment on January 1st, 1936.

The admissions to the City Hospital were made up as follows:—

City Cases.—Scarlatina, 376; Diphtheria, 231; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 21; Others, 48. Total, 676. Sick Staff: Tonsillitis, 2; Acute Sinusitis, 1; Rubella, 4; Scarlatina, 3; Diphtheria, 1; Total, 11.

Rugby Joint Hospital Board.—Scarlatina, 5; Diphtheria, 24. Total, 29.

Meriden Rural District.—Scarlatina, 7; Diphtheria, 2; Total, 9.

Kenilworth.—Diphtheria, 1.

Bedworth Urban District.—Scarlatina, 21; Diphtheria, 9; Others, 2; Total, 32.

Atherstone Rural District.—Scarlatina, 8; Diphtheria, 21; Others, 4. Total, 33.

Warwick. Diphtheria, 1.

#### PINLEY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

It was unnecessary to make any admissions to the Pinley Smallpox Hospital during 1936.

### CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

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	Hosi Jan. 19		duri 198		Tot	al	Re- cover		Die		Hospi Jan. 1937	1,
Disease.	City Cases.	Outside City Cases.	City Cases.	Outside City Cases.	City Cases.	Outside City Cases.	City Cases.	Cases.	City Cases.	Outside City Cases.	City Cases.	Cases.
Scarlatina Scarlatina and Broncho-	40	1	364	41	104	42	366	39	0	1	38	2
pneumonia pneumonia pneumonia pneumonia pneumonia Chicken-pox Pertussis  Pertussis  Scarlatina Rubella Tonsillitis			1 3 1 1 3 1 2	1	1 3 1 3 1 2	1	3 1 1 2 1 2 	i  	1	•••	1	
	40	1	376	42	416	43	376	40	1	1	39	2
Diphtheria	28	9	170 19	54	198 20	63	175 12	53 1	7 4	1	16	9
Laryngeal Diphtheria Diphtheria "Carriers" Nasal Diphtheria Diphtheria and T.B. peritoniti , , , Pneumonia .	3	•••	1 19 1 1	1	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	1  	22 1 	i i  	1		1	
Tonsillitis Vincent's Angina Scarlet Fever in as Acute Sinusitis Septicaemia and Acute		•••	12 1 3 1	1 1	12 1 3 1	1 1	12 1 3 1			••	••	1
Tousillitis Suppurative Laryngitis			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		1	• •	1			
	33	9	231	58	264	67	229	56	14	1	21	10
Pertussis		••	12 21 9 9	4	12 21 9 9	4	12 13 9 8 3	3	6	1	2 1	• •
Varicella ···			4 4		4		4 4					
Typhoid  Gastro-enteritis Food poisoning Septicæmia  Typhoid.			1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1	1	     1			
TOTAL OF PATIENTS	. 78	10	676	105	749	115	664	100	22	3	63	12
Sick Rubella			1 4 3	1	2 1 4 3 1		2 1 4 3			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	
	78	3 10	687	105	760	115	674	100	22	3	64	12

Diphtheria. There were 231 City cases and 58 outside cases admitted as diphtheria during 1936; in 23 of these bacteriological and clinical examination proved negative.

Treatment has been continued on the lines adopted in 1935 with good results, the eight deaths all being severe cases admitted

at a late stage of the disease.

There were 20 cases of laryngeal diphtheria and all were treated with calcium injections. Tracheotomy proved necessary in seven cases, three of whom later succumbed.

All the 20 carriers admitted responded successfully to local

treatment.

Scarlatina. There were 418 cases of scarlatina, including 42 outside cases, admitted during the year, as compared with 479

cases in 1935.

The disease has been mainly mild in type, but 2 deaths occurred, one due to a cerebral abscess, the other due to bronchopneumonia. Serum has been administered as routine treatment and uncomplicated cases have been discharged between the 21st and 28th days of the disease. During the latter part of the year, severe cases have been treated with p. benzylamide-benzensulphonamide with encouraging results.

Tonsillectomy was performed in 5 cases, all of whom made

excellent recoveries.

Mastoid operations were necessary in 3 cases and myring-

otomy in 2 cases, all with satisfactory results.

Measles. There were 9 cases admitted, most of whom had chest complications; all responded to treatment and proceeded to complete recovery.

Erysipelas. There were 12 cases admitted and all made uneventful recoveries.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. During the year under review, 25

cases were admitted, 4 being from outside areas.

The treatment adopted was as in previous years, namely by intravenous and intramuscular serum, with drainage by lumbar

or cisternal puncture followed by intrathecal serum.

Two of the cases were of a fulminating type and died shortly after admission. Of the remaining 23 cases, 18 have recovered; the most serious sequel proved to be blindness of the right eye in a girl of 10 years.

Of the five remaining deaths, 3 were infants under 12 months of age, one a child of 6 years and one a child of 4 years.

P-benzylamino-benzenesulphonamide has been tried latterly in treatment; but too few cases have so far been treated for any accurate estimate of its value to be formed.

Enteric Fever. There were 4 cases of typhoid fever treated during the year and all made good recoveries. Two cases of gastro-enteritis and one case of food poisoning, sent in as enteric, were discharged after the first-named diagnosis had been established.

One patient admitted as enteric proved to be a streptococcal septicæmia following an injury to the foot.

Sick Staff. Two members of the nursing staff were isolated for tonsillitis and three for scarlatina, all without complications. One probationer nurse developed acute sinusitis and had to be transferred to the Municipal General Hospital. Although previously Schick negative, one probationer nurse contracted diphtheria. Four maids suffered from attacks of rubella. All the above-mentioned cases proceeded to uneventful recovery.

Disinfection and Ambulance Stations. The following figures represent the work done in these connections during the year:—

Patients removed to City Hospital-

From within City	 677
From outside City	 45
Sick rooms disinfected	 1,577
Articles disinfected by steam	 17,456
Mileage covered by ambulances	 14,708
Slum Clearance: bedding disinfested (lots)	 1,292

### Hospital Costs.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 120; and the minimum 67. The average throughout the year was 87.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1936, amounted to £17,686 19s. 1d.; those for the Pinley Smallpox Hospital to £218 18s. 11d. During the same period £1,674 4s. 2d. was received on account of out-of-City cases, etc., treated in the City Hospital.

The current expenses (excluding capital charges) of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1936, totalled £12,204 and £216 respectively. The income in respect of the City Hospital was £2,203.

For the City Hospital, the sum above-mentioned for maintenance expenses, divided among the number of patients treated, amounted to £2 13s. 10d. per head per week.

Municipal General Hospital

Domiciliary Medical Services

### GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The Hospital (324 beds) was appropriated on April 1st, 1930, and an experience of the new conditions extending over seven years is now available. Year by year during this period, there has been a progressive and substantial increase in the number of patients treated in the hospital, notably in connection with acute or short-term cases. The number of patients passed through the wards annually since the appropriation are as follows:—Year 1930, 1,559; 1931, 2,088; 1932, 2,361; 1933, 2,655; 1934, 2,745; 1935, 2,965; 1936, 3,408.

Numerous major structural improvements have been effected in the existing hospital building, and the equipment has been modernised and augmented in various directions. Owing to the ever-increasing demands upon the hospital however, the time has now arrived when the question of extensions must receive con-

sideration.

There is a scheme in hand for the provision of a new Public Assistance Institution to replace the present antiquated Institution which is adjacent to the appropriated Hospital. The materialisation of this project and the demolition of certain of the existing Institution buildings will make available to the hospital an adjacent site of useful proportions. It is envisaged that hospital extensions on this site would comprise (a) additional "acute" blocks, (b) a new mental ward, (c) new wards for the accommodation of chronic cases, (d) an out-patient building, and (e) a new hospital store.

At present there is a considerable number of chronic cases (including chronic mentals) accommodated unsuitably in the Public Assistance Institution. It is deemed that these cases should be re-housed in new wards constituting a part of the hospital extensions. The provision of these wards in the extended hospital would remove the need to provide them in the new Public Assistance Institution. This consideration should therefore be placed on the credit side in connection with the cost

of the contemplated hospital extensions.

It is natural that the rapid growth of the City population should occasion a need for upward revision in the number of available hospital beds. In considering the extension of the Municipal Hospital it is of course necessary to take into account the possible effects of the enlargement of the Voluntary Hospital now in progress. For various reasons, however, it is unlikely that the present extension of the Voluntary Hospital will affect materially the position in regard to the Municipal Hospital. Certainly it will not remove the need for some considerable extension of the latter in the near future.

### Work of the Hospital.

Report of Medical Superintendent. Dr. J. Stuart Smith, the medical superintendent of the hospital, reports on the year's work as under:—

"As will be seen from the statistics on the following pages, all departments of the hospital have had another busy year. Again the number of patients passing through has shown a marked increase and this has been almost entirely among those staying a short time. Confinements increased 24 per cent. and the ante-natal department has been correspondingly busy.

Of the patients discharged, 81.44 per cent. had been in the hospital less than four weeks. The average length of stay has shown a fall; it is now 27.29 days. The average daily number of admissions has risen to 9.3.

The available number of beds in the hospital has remained the same for four years. Last year the average daily number occupied was 275, and the highest number occupied was 317. It must be remembered that these beds are divided among the following groups of patients:—Male, female, maternity, and children.

In the early months of the year, the number of adult admissions, especially women, was such that beds had to be transferred from the male wards to overcrowd the female wards. In addition accommodation had to be found for women in one of the children's wards. Even when this was done there were still insullicient beds for those recommended for admission, and a number had to wait a period varying from a few days to some weeks before a bed was available. It should be understood that the majority of these were patients who had been recommended by their doctors for immediate admission. They were unsuitable by reason of their illness or their home conditions to be kept waiting.

No case requiring urgent surgical treatment was refused immediate admission, and as far as could be judged without seeing the patients or their homes, medical cases were admitted in order of urgency.

The same conditions recurred in November of the year under review and are still obtaining at the time of writing this report.

The waiting list just referred to is quite separate from the normal waiting list of patients not requiring urgent treatment. This is mainly composed of those awaiting operation for tonsils and adenoids and circumcision.

The number of nursing staff at one nurse to 4.5 beds is too small even with the present number of beds. Unfortunately, more accommodation must be provided for staff before an increase

in their numbers can take place.

It is of interest to note that the highest number of beds occupied was 317, and that this was on 14th May. The high number occupied then was due to admission of cases for operation for tonsils and adenoids. These operations are now performed in late Spring, Summer and Autumn, and not in Winter. Last year 495 of these operations were performed, an increase of 164 on the previous year. It was only just possible to clear the waiting list by the beginning of November when the weather conditions and the filling of the hospital made it imperative to stop these operations.

Co-operation with General Practitioners. As during the two previous years, reports were sent to medical practitioners on the discharge of their patients. These letters contain particulars of investigations made and of treatment given and advised, and notes on progress.

Radium Treatment for Cancer. During the year, two cases were dealt with under the scheme whereby appropriate cases are referred for radium treatment from the hospital to the National Radium Centre at Birmingham.

Hospital Alterations and Repairs. As mentioned in last year's report, the re-decoration and repairing of wards and the external painting of hospital buildings were completed last

During the latter part of the year alterations were commenced in the maternity unit to provide a ward kitchen, night nurseries for the babies, and three additional maternity beds. The rooms above the wards at the front of the hospital were redecorated, altered and partly furnished to provide accommodation for staff. This allows of transfer of maids from the Nurses' Home to make room for maternity staff from the maternity unit, and thus set free the additional accommodation for patients there. At the time of writing this work is almost completed.

In July, a hut in the grounds was repaired, and at the beginning of September the ante-natal clinic was transferred to it from the maternity unit. This gave much needed additional accommodation. Owing to insufficient heating the arrangement has not been entirely satisfactory during the winter months.

arrangements are, however, being made.

Staff. In June, Dr. N. Angel, Assistant Resident Medical Officer, left the hospital on the completion of his year's appointment. Temporary medical officers took his place until October, when Dr. G. M. Tucker was appointed as Assistant Resident Medical Officer.

On 30th December, Dr. J. Ballantine, Deputy Medical Superintendent, resigned in order to take up private practice in the City. He had held his appointment for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years and his decision to leave was regretted by all in the hospital and the departments associated with it. His loyal co-operation, professional skill, and never-failing energy and cheerfulness, contributed in no small measure to the successful development of the hospital during his period of office.

The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Dr. L. H. Mattison as Deputy Medical Superintendent on 30th

December. He commenced his duties in January, 1937. In June an assistant masseuse was appointed, owing to the continued increase in radiographic work and massage and electrical treatment. She has been fully employed since the time of her arrival. Though the accommodation and equipment are restricted, the work of the radiographic and massage staff reaches a high level.

In July, Miss E. Banks resigned her appointment as Sister

Tutor. Miss G. E. Cooper was appointed in her stead, and commenced duty in September.

The following are the nurses' examination results during the

vear :--

			Passed.	Failed.
State Examination Preliminary	•••	•••	5	0
,, Final Certificate of Central Midwives Board	•••		16 7	0 1*

<sup>\*</sup> Passed on re-entry,

In September, an additional porter was appointed. This was rendered necessary, not only by the general increase in the work of the hospital, but more particularly by the increase in the massage and operative work which involves the carrying of patients from and to the wards. This appointment has made possible, too, the re-arrangement of the porters' hours of duty so that an additional porter is on duty till 10 p.m. This has proved of great advantage in dealing with the increasing amount of emergency treatment in the hospital. It was found possible, too, to re-arrange the hours of duty in the Lodge. These had been rather too prolonged.

I should like to express my appreciation of the work and

whole-hearted co-operation of the hospital staff."

Classification of Accommodation and Number of Beds Occupied as at 31st December, 1936.

		Beds.											
Classification of	No. of	Me	n.	Wor	nen.	Child	dren.	Тот	CAL.				
Wards,	Wards.	Pro- vided.	Occupied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occupied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.				
Medical and Surgical	4.	70	52	65	85*			1 <b>3</b> 5	137				
Chronic Sick	2	3 <b>2</b>	32	40	38*			72	70				
Children		••				76	47	76	47				
Venereal			• •						• •				
Tuberculosis	3	10	5	6	8*	4	1	20	14				
Maternity				19	15			13	15				
Other			• •	2			• •	2	• •				
Total		112	89	132	146	80	48	324	283				

<sup>\*</sup> Verandahs.

# STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

J.	Total No. of admissions (inc	Muding	infants	Year 1936.	Year 19 <b>35</b> .
, .	born in hospital)			3,408	2,965
2.	No. of women confined in he	ospital		549	441
3.	No. of live births			526	427
4.	No. of still births			25	18
5.	No. of deaths among the ne under 4 weeks of age)	wly-bor 	•	17	10
6.	No. of deaths among childre (including those given the heading)	ınder p	receding	. 28	20
_	heading)			20	29
7.	No. of maternal deaths amore fined in hospital			3	4
8.	Total No. of deaths			454	474
9.	Total No. of discharges (inc			757	7/7
	born in hospital) `			2,909	2,347
10.	Duration of stay of patients and 9 above:—	includ	ed in 8		
	No. of patients whose total	stay wa	as :		
	(a) four weeks or less			2,739	2,337
	(b) 4—13 weeks			485	493
	(c) over 13 weeks	• • •	•••	139	132
	No. of Patient-days		•••	100,773	96,968
11.	No. of beds occupied:—				
	(a) average during the	ear		275	266
	(b) Max. on 14th May (c) Min. on 19th Septem	har	• • • •	317	
12.	No. of surgical operations		coneral	231	
12.	anæsthetic (excluding der			778	595
13.	No of abdominal sections			97	69

# CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Dis- charged Died Char	-
	ged Died
A. Acute Infectious Disease 9 3 1	2 7
	7   1
C. Tuberaulosis—	
Pulmonary 1 4	, ,
	5 5
D. Malignant Disease 1 1 20	5   72
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) to-	
gether with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea 20 20	)
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called	
'' rheumatism '' (Muscular rheumatism,	
fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) 19	
(8) Chronic arthritis	-
F. Venereal Disease 3 3	
G. Puerperal pyrexia	,
(a) Warran can fund in the hearital	7   1
(b) Admitted from outside	
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with	
pregnancy and childbirth 7 15 238	3   2
J. Mental diseases—	
(a) Senile dementia	
K. Senile decay	
L. Accidental injury and violence 13 97	23
In respect of cases not included above.	
M. Disease of Nervous System and Sense Organs 23 2 39	9
N. ,, ,, Respiratory System 553 22 171	34
O. ,, ,, Circulatory ,, 3 1 114	136
P. ,, ,, Digestive ,, 66 5 130	
Q. ,, ,, Genito-urinary System 158 2 59	
$\begin{bmatrix} R. & & & & & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$	
S. Other diseases	9
T. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity wards and not included Infants 377	
in above figures Included Infants 377	
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above	
headings 1 1	D)
Totals   1311   59   1598	395
	W.

DETAILS OF OPERATIVE WORK PERFORMED IN THE HOSPITAL, IST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

1		<del></del>	BER,		1	1
		ANÆSI	THETICS	1		
OPERATION	Inhalations	Spinals	Intravenous	Local	Others	Totals
Gastro-Intestinal.						
Appendicectomy Hernia	42 18	3	• •			42 21
Perforated Gastric Ulcer Section	2					21
Gastro-enterostomy	2	• •				2
Laparotomy and Drainage	3 6					3 <b>6</b>
Re section of Bowel	2				1	2
Ramstedt's Operation Hæmorrhoids	2 3				• •	2 3
Intussusseption	1					1
Others	13	• •	• •	••		13
Bones and Joints.						97
Osteomyelitis	1					1
Amputations	2					2
Fractures and Dislocations	12 7	• •	1		2	13 9
Others	9	• •	• •			9
a						34
Genito-Urinary. Circumcisions	30				120	150
Suprapubic Cystotomy	3		••	6	120	9
Nephrectomy Cystos <b>c</b> opy	1	• •		$_{2}$	.;	1
Cystoscopy Prostatectomy	2			2	4	$\frac{6}{2}$
Others	13	• •				13
Gynæcological and Obstetrical.						181
Dilatation and Curettage	34		2			36
Ectopic Gestation	3					3
Hysterectomy Amputation Breast	3 <b>2</b>	•••		••	•••	$\frac{3}{2}$
Caesarian Section	8					8
Salpingectomy Perineorrhaphy	$\frac{4}{1}$			••		4
Others	8				1	4
Nose, Throat and Ear,						61
Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids: (a) By Guillotine	431					491
(b) By Dissection	64					431 64
Mastoidectomy	1 0					1
Nasal Polypi	2 1		• •			$\frac{2}{1}$
Antrostomy			• •	1		1
Others	1	• •	••	1	1	3
Cervical and Thoracic.	)					503
Rib Re-section and Drainage Thyroidectomy	1			3		4
Thyroidectomy	3	••	• •	• • •	• •	3
						7
Others	35	• •	1	16	2	54
	771	3	4.	29	130	937

Operations under G.A., 778; Abdominal Sections, 97; Dental, 38.

### Maternity Department. Ante-Natal Clinic. Sessions ... ... ... ... ... 714 New cases attending ... ... ... 714 Total attendances ... ... 4,727 ... 714 ... 4,727 Average No. seen per session Maternity Unit. Confinements ... 549 Delivered by resident midwives ... Delivered by resident doctors ... Puerperal Fever Cases ... Puerperal Pyrexia Cases Pemphigus Neonatorum Cases ... 515 34 6 8 О Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases ... О Infants not entirely breast fed ... 84 Maternal Deaths Causes: Paralytic Ileus following Cæsarian Section No peritonitis. P.M. held. Septic Pneumonia; Septicæmia; Erysipelas Albuminuria of Pregnancy ... I Still Births ... ... ... 25 Causes:— Placenta Prævia ... ... Prolonged Labour ... ... Anencephalic Macerated (Maternal B.W.R. Negative) Macerated (Albuminuria of Pregnancy) Prematurity (Pyelitis of Pregnancy); (Induction of Labour) .,, (Hydramnios) ... Foetal Polycystic Kidneys (Evisceration) ... P.M. Congestion Pulmonary and Cerebral Deaths of Infants within 10 days of birth ... Causes :-(twins) ... ... ... (P.P. Cæsarian Section) ... Prematurity White Asphyxia; Breech; Extended Legs ... Melaena Neonatorum (P.M.) ... ... Congenital Atresia Common Bile Duct (P.M.) General Peritonitis; Strangulated L.I.H. (P.M.)

Сол	IPARATIVE	Figur			
			1934	1935	1936
Beds - Complement at 31st Do		• • •	324	324	324
,, Average daily number of	_		242	266	275
Average daily percentage occupied		beds 	74.7	82.1	84.9
Nursing staff average daily (as	vailable for	duty)			71.4
Beds—Average number per nu	ırse availabl	le for			
duty	•••	•••			4.5
Admissions		•••	2,745	<b>2</b> ,9 <b>6</b> 5	3,408
Average daily number of admi			7.5	8.1	9.3
Discharges (including infants			2,347	2,488	2,909
Deaths		•••	389	474	454
Total cases treated to a conclu		***	2,736	2,962	3,363
Number of patient days			88,469	<b>9</b> 6,968 30·2	100,773 27·29
Length of stay: average in da Discharged—under four week			28.7	<b>2</b> ,337	2,739
4 to 12 mostes		•••	<b>2</b> ,185 368	493	485
10		•••	183	$\frac{495}{132}$	139
		•••	79.86	78·9	81.44
Patients died (per cent.)		•••	14.2	16	13.2
``		•••	852	739	937
Operations Radiological investigations		•••	622	991	1,235
Massage Treatment					
Electro-therapeutic and light	treatments	}	3,062	4,606	6,202
Casualties and out patients			284	330	504
Casualty and out-patient atter		•••	3,669	4,292	4,201
Ante-natal Clinic—women exa	amined	•••	430	532	714
,, ,, attendanc	es	•••	2,916	3,729	4,727
Confinements		•••	361	441	549
Maternal deaths (women conf	fined in hos	pital)	1	4	3
Live births	•••	•••	345	427	526
Still-births	•••	•••	18	18	25
Total births		•••		445	551
Still-birth rate (per cent.)		•••		4.04	
Neo-natal deaths	•••	•••	8	9	13
	Nursing	Staff	•		
	, (T	raineo	1 Nurses	33	)
Complement at 31st Dec	ember { P	robati	ioner Nui	ses 41	74
Average daily compleme	nt availabl	le for	duty		71.4
Nurses off-duty sick dur					4
Nursing days lost					. 364
Average No. of nursing	g days los	st per	annum	per sick	
nurse Admissions to nurses' sid	ck rooms (	5 mure	ses were	admittee	21.4 1
4					22
			art Smi		
	J		Medical S		endent.

# Cost-Recovery under Section 16, Local Government Act, 1929.

The amounts recovered during the completed financial years since the appropriation are:—

1930-1	 £3,631	1931-2	 £3,688
1932-3	 £4,648	1933-4	£4,522
1934-5	 £4,335	1935-6	 £5,331

In the terms of the current agreement between the Corporation and the Hospital Saturday Fund, the sum of £1,392 198. 5d. was paid over by the Fund in respect of contributors treated in the Municipal Hospital during the year 1936.

**Hospital Costs.** The expenditure on the hospital for the year ended 31st December, 1936, excluding capital charges, amounted to £31,048 1s. 7d., and the receipts for the same period totalled £5,023 19s. 1d.

For the past three completed financial years, the average costs per patient per week were as follows:—

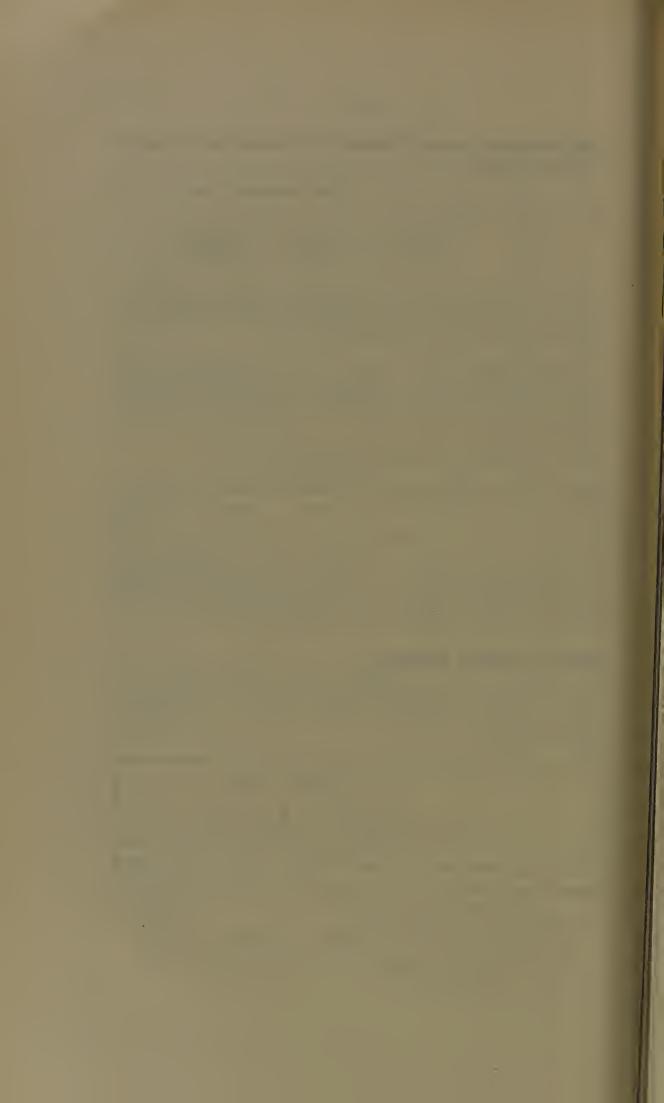
		19 <b>3</b> 5-6	1934-5	1933-4
Total net average cost     Average cost of provisions	• • •	£ s. d. 2 10 0 ·3d 10 7 ·8d.	2 16 9 ·8d.	£ s. d. 2 18 5 ·3d 13 0 ·7d.

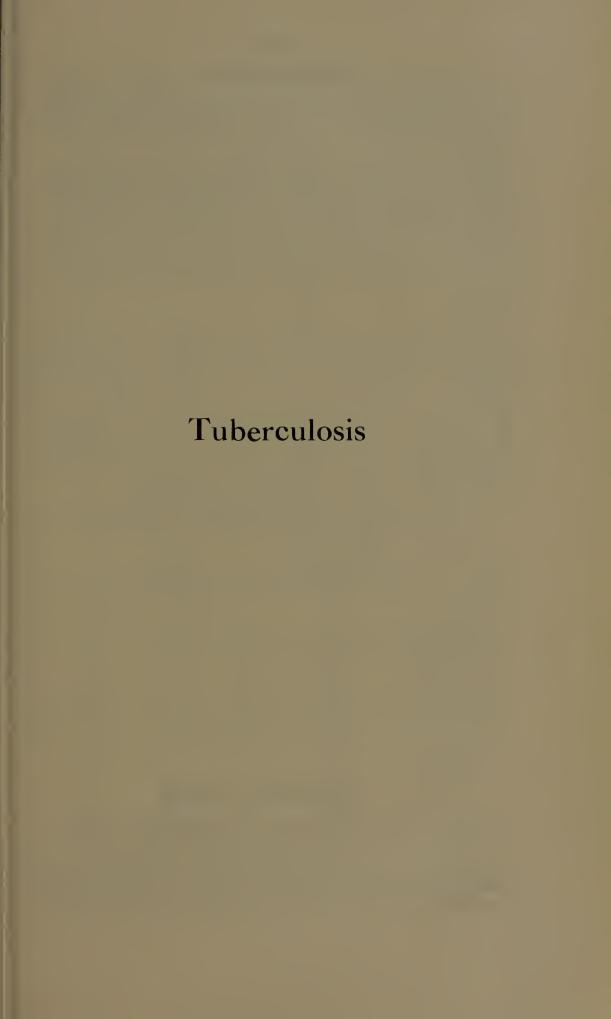
### District Medical Services.

The services are administered by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The figures below summarize the work of the four district medical officers during the year:

		Medical	Districts		
	No 1.	No. 2.	No. 3	No. 4.	Total.
Nos. of sick persons seen	818	681	701	757	2.957

Attendances at patients' homes ... 1,614
Attendances of patients at doctors' surgeries ... 1,511
No. of occasions on which medicine was supplied 1,337





#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the trend of the death-rate from tuberculosis in the City and also that of the local incidence of the disease. The death-rate continues its downward tendency. It is difficult to apportion credit for the fall. The excellent work of the local anti-tuberculosis scheme over a period of years has doubtless contributed not a little. Tuberculosis is a social disease and has close connection with economic and housing circumstances. Economic considerations include those of nutrition. The higher the economic level, the better the chances of adequate nutrition. Improved local housing conditions consequent upon active slum clearance operations, and the raised economic standard attendant upon present industrial prosperity in the City, are bound to devolve advantageously in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

The incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which is commonly a disease of childhood, has an important connection with the matter of milk supplies. Infected milk of the raw ungraded variety is the chief, perhaps even the only cause of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The remedy is clear. It is to be found in the universal use of tuberculin-tested or of pasteurized milk. For general use, it is emphasised that pasteurized milk is cheap, safe and wholesome. Actually or potentially, there are adequate supplies of graded milk available in the City. The creation of a general demand by the public in this connection is the best available measure against non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Year.	Tuberculosis Death-Rate in the City.  (All forms per 1,000 population).	Tuberculosis Incidence in the City. (All forms per 1,000 population).
1936	0.86	1.61
1935	0.88	1.41
1934	0.91	1.49
1933	0.83	1.51
1932	0.87	1.43
1931	0.94	1.51
1930	0.94	1.50
1929	1.02	1.83
1928	0.99	2.22
1927	1.00	1.36

During the year under review, there were 214 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis) and 32 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the City. In addition, 64 cases (45 pul-

monary and 19 non-pulmonary) came to notice other than by way of formal notification. Deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 149, and those due to other forms of the disease 18, giving death rates of 0.77 and 0.09 respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths from the Disease during 1936.

		DEATHS.						
AGE PERIODS.	Pulm	onary.	Non-Pul	monary.	Pulmo	nary.	Non-Puln	nonary.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0		• •	2	• •	• •		1	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	· i	$\cdot \cdot_2$	3	4 6	• •		1	4
10		4	3	5		• •	i	
15	7 14	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	3 11	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	
25	49	27	5	4	17	13	3	1
35	28 24	10 15	2 3	1 1	16 23	6 8		2
55 65 or over	24 8	6			16 10	5		• •
					10		ļ · ·	
Totals	156	103	26	25	96	53	10	8

Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

		lmon Cases		Non- Pulmonary Cases.			Total Cases (All Forms).		
	М.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 31/12/1935	446	349	795	63	70	138	509	419	928
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge in 1936	156	103	259	26	25	51	182	128	310
	602	452	1054	89	95	184	691	547	12 <b>3</b> 8
3. Cases removed from Register in 1936	132	106	238	15	23	<b>3</b> 8	147	129	276
4. No. on Register at 31/12/1936	470	346	816	74	72	146	544	418	962

### Memorial Sanatorium.

Structural Additions and Improvements. The comprehensive scheme of structural improvements at the Joint Committee's Sanatorium has been outlined in previous reports. The work was completed during the early part of the current year, and the following is a summary of the additions and improvements now effected, viz. :—(a) New clinic for "out-patient" work (b) new

X-ray room and apparatus; (c) new additional ward block (28 beds); (d) extension of children's pavilion (2 extra beds); new workshops; additional staff accommodation; extension of kitchen and laundry; new boiler house; necessary extensions and improvements in engineering services. The number of beds at the sanatorium is now 225, as against 195 prior to the extensions. The approximate total cost of the extensions, etc., is £35,000.

### The Year's Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Dr. J. McG. Williams, the Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows:—

"During the year 1936 the number of new Coventry patients, including 19 transfers from other areas, examined at or in connection with the Dispensary was 986, as compared with 990 in 1935 and 983 in 1934.

Of the 986 patients examined, 897 attended the Dispensary and 89 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 5,151, and 184 home visits were made to old patients during the year. In 1935 the total number of attendances was 5,389, and in 1934, 5,507.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5—8 p.m., and on Fridays from 2—5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during 1936 the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of old patients and contacts, and for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

The only changes in the Medical Staff of the Joint Committee occurred at the Memorial Sanatorium. Particulars of these changes have been reported to the House Committee.

In addition to the following tables, which give the usual information about Coventry patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme, further tables will be found at the end of this report:—

Nev	w Patient	:s			New Patients—			
	Male		355	\	Pulmonary		197	1
Adults	Male Female Male		402	986*	Non-Pulmonary		22	Ì
~1 !! I	Male Female		117	900	Not Tuberculous		767	986*
Ohildren '	Female	• •	112	)	Doubtful (under of tion 31st Dec.	bserva- , 1936)	0	

\* Including 19 transfers from other areas, all tuberculous.

	 On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1936.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1936.	Total.
Adults	 4	7	11
Children	 0	1	1

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
454	11	443	0

### Contacts.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 15	 	99	170	269
Under 15	 • •	101	84	185

Attendances of Coventry Patients ...  $5,151^{1}$ Attendances of County Patients ...  $761^{2}$   $5,91^{2}$ 

### Stage of Disease (New Cases).

	Pulm	onary.			Non-Pul	monary		D 1 1 1		
ercle iilli ot ent.	Tub	ercle Ba present.		Bones	Abdom-	Other	Peri-	Doubtful under observa-	Not Tuber- culous.	Total
Tube Baci no no prese	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	aud Joints	inal	Orgaus	pheral Glands	tion.	curous.	
20	34	88	55	9	8	4	1	0	767	986
	1	197			22					

### Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
2	7	5	23	49	27	28	15	17	17	13	10	6	<b>2</b> 19

### Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	Dentures, Partial or Complete,	Total.
121	25	20	53	219

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Including 107 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment. <sup>2</sup> Including 22 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
61	19	139	219

Sputum Examinations.—Three thousand and thirty-seven (3,037) specimens of sputum were examined in the Laboratory of the Dispensary, and 69 were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 177 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, 10 patients had no sputum, and the sputum of 10 patients was negative.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and the institutions made use of during the year is given in the following tables:—

Sanatoria:—		Admissions.	Discharges.
Creaton, Northamptonshire		2	I
Memorial		150	156
Hospitals:—		Ü	3
Manfield, Northampton		g	8
Paybody Convalescent Home		9	O
Allesley	•••	5	2
Victoria Park, London		ა 2	3
Woodlands, Birmingham		0	7
Colonies :—		Ü	•
Papworth			
T aprora	• • •	0	1
		168	7.77
		100	171
Deaths in Institutions (included in	n Di	scharges) ·_	_
Memorial Sanatorium			
Papworth Colony			13
		•••	
			14
			.4

Average duration of treatment, all Institutions 28.9 weeks. Average duration of treatment, Memorial Sanatorium ... 27.1 weeks.

Details as to the immediate results of treatment will be found on a later page.

Contributions by Patients.—The Treasurer informs me that the total amount received in contributions towards the cost of their institutional treatment from Warwickshire and Coventry patients during the year was £719 16s. 7d. The amount received in 1935 was £529 1s. 2d.; in 1934, £512 7s. 1d.; and in 1933, £308 13s. 1d.

Working Capacity.—Examinations of 917 patients were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number not working but fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind:—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	'l'otal
524	72	321	917
57 <b>·2</b> °,	7.8%	35.0%	

Contacts.—The Routine examination of contacts was continued, and, as usual, little difficulty was experienced in arranging the examinations. It was found that 11 persons out of 454 examined were tuberculous. Further particulars will be found in the tables earlier in this report and in Table I., Page 62.

Dispensary Treatment.—The number of patients who attended the Dispensary for some form of treatment was 12. The total attendances were 124.

X-Ray Examinations.—There were 1,577 X-Ray examinations of Coventry patients during 1936, 385 photographs and 1,192 screen examinations. A new modern apparatus was installed by the Joint Committee at the beginning of February. It has been found of great help.

Shelters.—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the 31st December, 1936, 8 Coventry shelters were in use. During the year 7 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required and 4 shelters were erected at new addresses.

Children.—Two hundred and twenty-nine (229) children up to the age of 15, including 5 patients transferred from other areas, were examined at or in connection with the Dispensary. Of these, 5 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 9 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage T.B. —, 2; Stage T.B. + 1, 1; Stage T.B. + 2, 1; Stage T.B. + 3, 1.

Dental Treatment.—Particulars of the dental treatment given at the Memorial Sanatorium appear in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. Five patients under supervision at the Dispensary had dental treatment during the year.

After Care.—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing and financial help for necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. There were 320 applications for help.

The Tuberculosis Nurse dealt with the cases as follows:-

•••			91
• • •			68
			36
Homes			8
			40
			48
			4
			25
			320
	 Homes  	 Homes 	

A sum of £94 2s. 6d. was given by charitable societies and private persons, and weekly grants in money and kind were made to 7 patients.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 455 visits to patients' homes, 39 of these being to discharged ex-Service men, and the Health Visitors paid 1,708 visits, of which 30 were to discharged sailors and soldiers.

Eighty (80) of the visits made by the Health Visitors were to patients not under the care of the Joint Committee. Nurses of the Coventry and District Nursing Association and the Foleshill Nursing Association paid 1,731 visits to tuberculous persons during 1936, 158 of these visits being to patients not under the care of the Joint Committee.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure does not exceed £2 per 1,000 of the population of their area. During the year the Committee provided extra nourishment for 36 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that £199 3s. 6d. was spent on extra nourishment for Coventry patients and £687 10s. 4d. for Warwickshire patients during the year. In 1935 the amount spent for the whole Joint Committee's area was £844 10s. 6d., and in 1934, £856 10s. 3d. Cases of extreme poverty which can only be dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee are referred to that Committee.

Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria. During the year the sum of  $\pounds_1$  6s. 5d. was spent on Coventry patients.

Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued on a satisfactory basis. The number of reports on insured persons received from panel practitioners during the year was:—On Form G.P. 17 (initial reports), 110; on Form G.P. 36 (progress reports), 665; total, 775. In 1935 the numbers were respectively:—129, 687, 816.

Orthopædic and Light Treatment.—The number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at the orthopædic clinic was 419. In 1935 it was 557. Light treatment

for those patients needing it is given in the out-patient department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these

patients during 1936 was 62; and in 1935 it was 13.

The following information relating to the incidence of, and the deaths from, tuberculosis, and the provision made for the institutional treatment of the disease, is taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and may be of interest.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 60,770 in 1925 to 45,015 in 1935, and the number of non-pulmonary cases fell from 20,667 to 14,608. The number of new pulmonary cases was 3,293 less than in 1934, and the number of non-pulmonary cases 1,414 less.

The number of deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 40,387 in 1925 to 29,201 in 1935. This is the first occasion on which the total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales has been less than 30,000. The deaths in 1935 were 681 less than in 1934.

In England at the end of December, 1934, the number of beds in Residential Institutions approved for the treatment of tuberculosis was 27,535, and 467 Dispensaries were approved for

tuberculosis work."

### Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A. New Cothe year (a) Defice (b) Dia (c) Non C. CASES V	DIAGNOSIS.  Cases examined during r (excluding contacts): initely tuberculous gnosis not completed atuberculous  TS examined during the initely tuberculous gnosis not completed lature tuberculous gnosis not completed lature tuberculous	mg 96	3 73	3	M.	F.	Adı M		Chile M.	1	Ad M.	1	Chil	-	Grand Total
the yea (a) Def (b) Dia (c) Non  B. Contac year: (a) Def (b) Dia (c) Non  C. Cases v	r (excluding contacts): initely tuberculous gnosis not completed tuberculous TS examined during the initely tuberculous gnosis not completed	ng 96	6 78	3	1		M	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	
the yea (a) Def (b) Dia (c) Non  B. Contac year: (a) Def (b) Dia (c) Non  C. Cases v	r (excluding contacts): initely tuberculous gnosis not completed tuberculous TS examined during the initely tuberculous gnosis not completed	96				2							-		-
year: (a) Def (b) Dia (c) Non  C. Cases v	:— initely tuberculous gnosis not completed	8	1		• •		7		2		103 0 145	78 0 148	3 0 10	5 0 21	518
					0	1	0	0	0	0	3 0 96		0 0 101	1 0 83	454
(a) Rec (b) Non any diagn Dispo	written off the Disper Register as:— overed -tuberculous (including such cases previous) osed and entered on the casary Register as tube s)	15 ng lly he	5   18		0	3	2	7	2	2	17 241	25 311	2	5	816
sary I (a) Defi	R OF PERSONS on Disper Register on Dec. 31st:- nitely tuberculous gnosis not completed	_ 400	281		8	11	26	33	29	19	426 0	314	37 0	30	807
	er of cases on Disperer on January 1st			92		8.	Of	fficer	er of s to I	Home	es (in	clud	ing p	er-	273
other after o	er of cases transferred areas and cases retudischarge under Head us years	urned 3 in		23			Nu He Di	ımbe ealth ispen	or of vis	visi sitors purp	ts by	y Ni Ho	urses mes	or for	3 <b>65</b> 6
other furthe	er of cases transferre arcas, cases not des r assistance under e, and cases ''lost sight	siring the		<b>3</b> 9			(a) (b)	Spe exam X-r	ecime ined. ay ex exion	ns o amir	ation	ns n	nade	in	31 <b>0</b> 6 1 <b>5</b> 77
	written off during the ad (all causes)	year 	12	10		11	res	store	r of d to clude	Disp d in	ensa	ry R	legist	er,	6
	er of attendances at esary (including contac		515	51		12	Di	spens	r of ' sary l	Regis	l. plu ster c	ıs'' c	ases eceml	per	0.11
Domic	er of Insured Persons u iliary Treatment on ecember		23	30		(B)	Num tre	atme	of D	Tub	ercul	osis (	(ex <b>c</b> lu	ıd-	611
med (a) Pe	er of consultations ical practitioners:— rsonal †	with	11 <b>6</b> 3				ing for P	g cen ms o rovid	itres of trea led by led by	used atme thc	only nt):- Joint	for Con	speci	ial ee	1

† All personal consultations, whether held at the homes of patients or elsewhere, should be included in Item 7 (a); and all visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes, whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation already included in Item 7 (a), should be entered in Item 8.

Leturn showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patients ischarged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

. nn .			Di	ra ti	011	of E	Posió	lon	tial T	<sup>1</sup> noa	tan		+1	20 1	ti	44.2	
catic issic he itior	Condition at time	* [	Inde	r 3	Į	01 1	ves10		01581 1	rea	61116	3116 1	n Gr	10 1	nsu	6 U 61 (	ons.
Classification on admission to the Institution.	of discharge.	mo	nths, ceed	but ing	ı	3-6	hs.	11	6-12nonth			re th			Total	s.	Grand Totals.
Cla	·	M.	F.	Ch.	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}$	F.	Ch.	<b>M</b> .	F.	Ch.	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ .	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	TOTAIS.
m.	Quiescent	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	6
ass T.1	Not quiescent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
Class T.B.	Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m	Quiescent	1	2	0	4	2	0	2	3	0	2	1	2	9	8	2	19
ass T. plus.	Not quiescent Died in Institution	0	3	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	9	11	0	20 0
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Died in Thistitution		Ü	Ŭ					U		Ü	U	U		U		· ·
-							-			1						1	
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent Not quiescent	2	0		10	0	0	7	6	0	3	4		22	10	0	32
Class T. plus. Group	Died in Institution	6	2 2	0	8	6 1	0	3	5 0	0	1	1		18 2	14	0	32 <b>5</b>
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s T.J us. up 3	Quiescent Not quiescent	0 2	0 5	0	3 6	0	0	14	0	0	$0 \\ 1$	1	0	4 13	1 8	0	5 21
Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Died in Institution	$\tilde{2}$	2	o	1	1	ŏ	ō	0	0	Ô	ő	Ö	3	3	ŏ	6
											_						
Тот	ALS (pulmonary)	16	17	0	38	18	0	21	18	01	8	9	3	83	62	31	148
and s.	Quiescent	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	3	2	7	12
Bones and Joints.	Not quiescent Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b> 0	0	0	0	0	0
Bor																	
-																	
Abdominal.	Quiescent Not quiescent	0	()	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2 0
lon	Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ő	o	ŏ	ő	ŏ	Ŏ	ő	0	ŏ
Abd													ĺ				
	0:				-					0	0			0		^	0
ner tns.	Quiescent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 <b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Organs.	Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.
s.	Quiescent	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eripher Glands	Not quiescent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peripheral Glands.	Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	
	Ls (non-Pulmonary)		1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	4	3	8	15
- TOTAL	bs (non-1 utilionary)													_		_	included

ore.—Patients whose stay in residential institutions has not exceeded 28 days are no longer to be included in this table (see Circular 1368).

### THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

The following is the statistical information contained in the 1936 Annual Report on the above by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Corydon Budge:—

TABLE I.

Warwickshire Patients.

	Warwick	shire Pati	ent <b>s.</b>		
	In Inst. on Jan. 18t, 1936	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st, 1936.
No. of doubtfully tuberculous cases $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M. \\ F. \\ admitted for \\ observation \end{array} \right.$	0	5 1 5	5 1 7	1 0 0	0 0 0
Total	3	11	13	1	0
No. of patients suffering from pulmonary tuber-culosis	31	88 75 21	79 60 20	12 9 0	44 37 15
Total	92	184	159	21	96
No. of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1	5 2 13	3 3 18	0 0 0	3 0 10
Total	17	<del>-</del> 20	24	0	13
Grand Total	112	215	196	22	109
	Coventr	y Patients			
No of doubtfully tuberculous eases admitted for observation	0	1 0 1	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total	0	2		0	0
No. of patients suffering from pulmonary tuber Ch.	42	81 57 6	78 57 3	5 8 0	42 34 6
Total	89	144	138	13	82
$egin{array}{ll}  ext{No of patients} & & & & & & \\  ext{suffering from} & & & & & & & \\  ext{non-pulmonary} & & & & & & \\  ext{tuberculosis} & & & & & & \\  ext{Ch.} & & & & & & \\  ext{ch.} & & & & & & \\  ext{The properties of the properties of$	0	1 2 *1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0 1 *2
			8		
Total	1	4	3	0	3
Grand Total	90	150	143	18	85

Note.—\*This child was a transfer, and so is not counted as an admission, but is counted as being in Institution at end of year. The columns, therefore, do not tally.

### TABLE II.

#### Warwickshire Patients.

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year.

For Pulmo	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.										For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.								
Diagnosis on discharge from				nder eks			ver							$\Gamma$	ota	ls			
observation.		м.	F.	Ch	M.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.	Μ.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.			
Tuberculous	٠.	1		4		1	2							1	1	6 1			
				• •									• •		• •				
Totals		2		4	4	1	3	-						6	1	7			

### Coventry Patients.

For Pulmo	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis									For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.									
Diagnosis on discharge from										nder eks				Т	ota	ls			
observation.		М.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.	Μ.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.			
Tuberculous							1									1			
Non-tuberculous Doubtful	• •		• •				• •	4								• •			
Totals					1		1	-			-			1	• •	1			

### TABLE III. STAGE OF DISEASE.

### Warwickshire Patients.

Olass Tubercle	Stage	Stage Stage		Non-	Observation		
Baoilli minus	1	2 3		Pulmonary			
36	47	64	12	24	13		

Warwickshire Total 196

Note: -22 patients have died which brings the above total to 218.

### Coventry Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
8	38	65	27	3	2

Coventry Total 143
Nors:—13 patients have died which brings the above total to 156.

#### TABLE IV.

#### Condition on Discharge.

### WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Quiescent. N	on-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.		
72	111	22	13		

Warwickshire Total 218

### COVENTRY PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent,	Died.	Observation,
62	79	13	2

Coventry Total 156

### TABLE V.

### Duration of Stay.

### WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

No. of patie	ents treated	during 19	36, who had	more t	han 12 m	onths tre	atmen	t 34
"	11	11	"	,,	6-12	"	,,	47
11	11	"	11	11	3-6	1,1	,,	79
11	"	11	"	"	under 3	3.3	"	<b>3</b> 5
						Total		195

Note. -9 patients having been in the Sanatorium for 28 days or under, are not included in Table 5.

14 observation cases are not included in Table 5.

### COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients	treated	during	1936, who	had	more	than	12 m	onths	treat	men	t 20
**	11	11		,,		11	6-12	1	1 1	,	38
11	11	11		,,		,,	3-6	1	9 :	,,	57
13	1)	11		1)		,, und	ier 3	1	, :	,,	33
								Tota	.1		148
								1000	W1	• •	130

Note.—4 patients having been in the Sanatorium for 28 days or under, are not included in Table 5.

2 observation cases are not included in Table 5.

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients 29.5 weeks.

"Coventry", 27.1 ,,

Venereal Diseases

Treatment Centre

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The local Treatment Centre is at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and the routine medical sessions thereat are as under:—

For Women:— { Tuesday evenings. Friday afternoons. 

For Men:— { Monday evenings. 
Thursday evenings.

The Centre is open all day on every weekday for irrigation work, etc.

A new out-patient department is being provided as part of the current extensions at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. The out-patient premises will include excellent new accommodation for the V.D. Treatment Centre.

The detailed work of the Centre during the year under review is set out in statistical form in the accompanying tables.

Concerning the treatment of venereal diseases by private medical practitioners, there are 27 of the latter on the approved local list for receipt of free supplies of the recognised therapeutic substances. In this connection, 31 doses of novarsenobillon, 34 doses of neosalvarsan, 30 doses of bismostab, 12 doses of neokharsivan, 9 doses of metarsenobillon, and 25 doses of other approved substances were supplied during the year.

In the prevention of venereal diseases, propaganda in the sphere of social hygiene is essential. In this connection the national work of the British Social Hygiene Council is notable. The Coventry City Council makes an appropriate annual grant to the voluntary association in question, and the valuable propaganda resources of the association are thus made available in the City.

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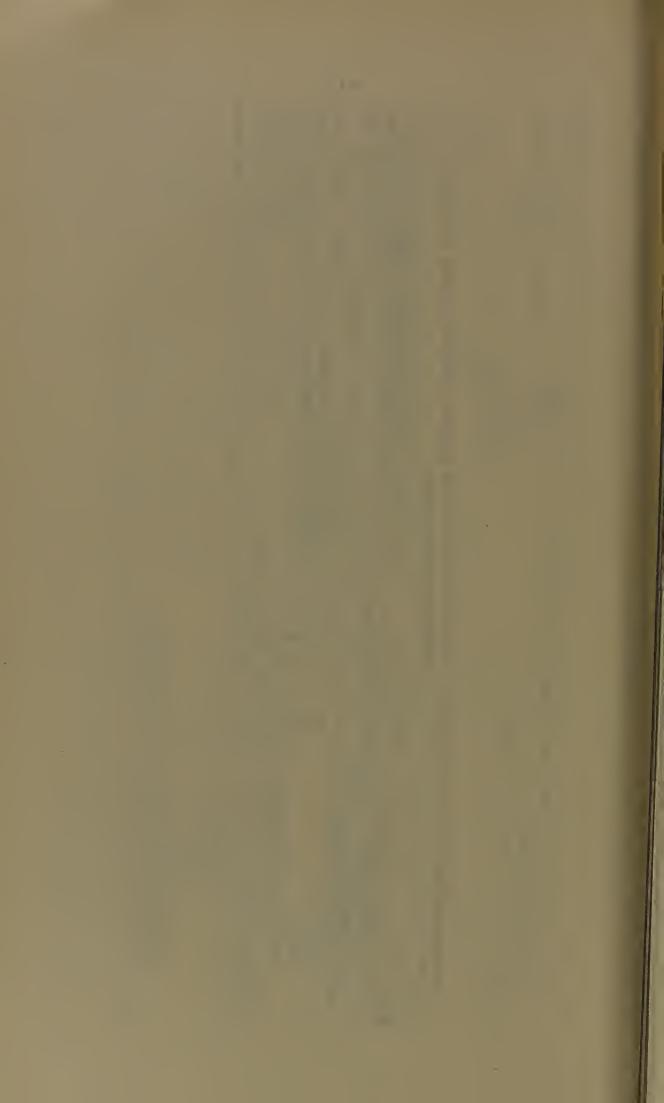
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		ı								69		,	,										
.L.S.	Totals	591	19	11	က-	34	16	$\frac{1}{302}$	133	147	48	1186	337		۵ -	7 C	18	r- α	က္	15	F	663	1186
TOTALS.	표.	245	ۍ	7		17	01	87	7	49	10	434	10%	(	m c		9	က္	7	က	33	264	434
	M.	346	14	6	~ ~	17	9,	215	9	86 	38	752	229	c	7 -	4 67	12	4 4	100	12	41	399	752
Conditions other than Venereal.	1	71	:	:	:	. :	:	:	:	49	0	53	49			: :	:	: ;	:	:	0	4	53
Concorner	M.	27	<u>:</u>	:	:	: :	:	: :	:	38	0	125	111		:	: :	:	:	:	:	0	14	125
Gonorrhæa.	ĮĦ.	65	-	:	:	: :	:	87	L	:	ر ت	165	40		:	:	:	: 2	7	0	27	84	166
Gonoi	M.	145	v	:	:	: :	:	215	9	:	31	403	97		:	: :	:	4.5	5	ಶ	28	223	403
ancre	[F]	0	0	:	:	: :	: '	→ :	:	•	0	0	0		:	: :	:		:	0	0	0	0
Soft Chancre	M.	0	0	:		: :	,	· :	:	;	0	-	0		:	: :	:	: ;	:	0	0	-	-
ilis.	Er.	176	4	73	<del>-</del>	17	10	::	:	:	ಸ	216	19	c	n C	0	9	ر د	;	က	9	176	216
Syphilis.	M.	174	œ	<u>.</u>	67 C	17	9	: :		:	Ľ-	223	21	c	N -	7 67	12	4	: ;	<u> </u>	13	161	223
		Number of cases on 1st Junuary under treatment or observation Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under remort for treatment	, st	Syphilis, primary	secondary latent in 1st year of infection	all later stages	congenital	Gonorrhæa 1st year of infection	:	year un	the same intection	TOTAL-Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) 6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of	ng from :-		latent in 1st year of infection	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Gonorrhea, 1st year of infection	", later	Number of cases which ceased to attend after treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item		9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	Grand total

1000	14340 169 <b>35</b>	31275	30	Totals F.	10	Riemuth	+	Bismostab 5134
01001	4278 7550	11828	15 16	T.	9			
10041	10062	19447	15 15	s and F.	5	Monor	mercui	Collosal Mercury Sulphide 42
:::	148	148	:	15 years and over M. F.	20		ers	Tryparsamide 18
: ::	349	349	:	nder ars F.	4		Others	Crypars
:::::	455 7550	8005	64 69	5 and under 15 years M. F.	0	Arsenical	or. nds	
:::::	6657 9385	16042	: :		0	Are	Approved Arseno- benzene Compounds	Stabilarsan. Novostat. Sulphostab. 3829
:::::	° :	0	:	l and under 5 years M. F.	0		Approv	Stab Nove Sulp
: : : : <b>:</b>	:		::	year F.	1		,	
01001	3675	3675	13	Under 1 year M.   F.	1			: :
1000	3055	3055	15 15		ding			ients)
Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in  Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—  Syphilis, primary  secondary	Number of attendances:—  (a) for individual attention of the medical officers  (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing		(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year		13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods			. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis:—  (a) Names of preparations  (b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)
10.	11.		12.	1	13.			14.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

31275 [rotal 31 Warwick-shire County 2359 County Coventry Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings Total number of attendances of all patients all patients residing in each area Total 1 315 147 528 65 Borough of Warwick-County shire 40 09 Coventry. County 275 132 468 9 Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted Number of cases in Item 3 from each Conditions other than venereal TOTAL area found to be suffering from: in these headings Syphilis Soft Chancre Gonorrhæa ¥.



Maternity and Child Welfare

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

At the year-end there were 13 maternity and child welfare centres in the City. Of these, one was added during the year under review, namely the Wyken Branch Centre, which is now held every Friday afternoon in the Parish Room, Wyken Croft. The new Centre is an assisted voluntary centre to which the Corporation has supplied equipment and arranged an annual grant.

Of the 13 centres now in operation, 12 are assisted voluntary centres, to all of which the Department supplies nursing services. Eight of the assisted voluntary centres are attended by medical officers of the Department, while at the remaining four the voluntary committees themselves make arrangements for medical attendance.

## New Combined Clinic, Gulson Road.

The new combined Welfare Centre and School Clinic was opened on April 2nd, 1937. The cost of the building, according to the accepted tender of Messrs. J. H. Cooper and Co., Ltd. (Coventry), is £12,630. The loan sanction was received from the Ministry of Health in November, 1935, and the work of erection was commenced in February, 1936. The completion of the new Combined Clinic has enabled (a) the transfer thereto of the main municipal welfare centre which was formerly located temporarily in the Sibree Hall, and (b) the supersession of the old School Clinic in King Street. The general elevation of the new Clinic is reproduced as a frontispiece to this report and a complete plan of the Clinic was given in the 1935 report. Details as to the official opening, the furnishing and equipping, and initial experience of its working appertain properly to the 1937 Report and will be included therein.

## Scheme of "Home Helps."

During the year, 138 home helps have been supplied and in all cases they have been much appreciated. In 9 necessitous cases the home helps were supplied free. In the remaining cases, although all arrangements were made by the Department, the patients themselves paid the home helps supplied. Certain of the applications for helps are from other than maternity cases—as for example, in ordinary illness of a mother or where an expectant mother is ill and there is a family of young children to care for in the house.

## 1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES IN THE CITY.

Centre.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Sibree Hall, Warwick Road (Main Municipal Centre	Each afternoon Monday to Friday	2 4.30 p m.
"Dunsmoor," 55. Holyhead Road	Wednesday and Friday afternoons	2-4.30 p m.
Leicester Causeway, St. Mark's Parish Room	Monday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Lower Stoke, Parish Room, Bray's Lane	Tuesday afternoons	2-4.30 p.m.
Holbrooks, Wesleyan Chapel, Lockhurst Lane	Wednesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m
Stoke Heath, Church Room, Heath Road	Wednesday afternoons	2-4.30 p.m.
Longford, Drill Hall, Hurst Road	Alternate Thursday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Tile Hill, Memorial Home	Wednesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Walsgrave, Congregational School- room, Woodway Lane	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Binley, Parish Rooms, Grange Avenue	Tuesday afternoons	2-4.30 p.m.
Radford, Co-operative Hall, Threc Spires Avenue	Friday afternoons	2-4.30 p.m.
Wheelwrights Lane, St. John's Ambulance Hall	Monday afternoons	2-4-30 p.m.
*Wyken Parish Hall, Wyken Croft	Friday afternoons	2-4-30 p.m.

<sup>\*</sup> Inaugurated 3rd September, 1936.

## II.—Ante-natal Clinics.

Clinic.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Sibree Hall, Warwick Road (Main Municipal Centre)	Every Friday afternoon	2—4-30 p.m.
"Dunsmoor,'' 55, Holyhead Road	2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month	6-30 p.m.
Municipal Hospital Gulson Road	Each morning-Monday to Thursday	10 a.m.

## Municipal Welfare Centre, Sibree Hall.

No. of Sessions held.	No. of Ne		No. of (		Total No of Attendances. (Mother and Baby count as one).		
	under 1 year.	1—5 years.	under 1 year.	1-5 years.	under 1 year.	1-5 years.	
240	240 865		720	1 260	12,269	5,536	

Maternity outfits are provided for those requiring them, at cost price in routine cases and free in necessitous cases.

As in previous years, by arrangement with the Education Committee, a number of selected girls between the ages of 13 and 14 years attended the Welfare Centre as part of their domestic science course. A qualified health visitor is detailed to be with them to instruct on the care of babies and young children, personal hygiene, domestic hygiene and simple matters of dietary.

## Assisted Voluntary Centres.

At the year-end there were 12 assisted voluntary centres, viz.:--

Dunsmoor
Leicester Causeway
Lower Stoke
Stoke Heath
Holbrook Lane
Longford
Tile Hill
Walsgrave
Binley
Radford
Wheelwrights Lane
Wyken

Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres

Each conducted by a Voluntary Committee.

The following figures relate to the work of the assisted voluntary Centres during 1936, viz.:—

Assisted Voluntary Centres.	Total I Attend (Mothe Baby o	ances er and count	Fi	No. of rst lances.	Total 1 Childre Regis 31st Dec	No. of Sessions held,	
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1—5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	
Dunsmoor	1974	4595	181	68	175	417	99
Leicester Causeway	1105	1946	119	42	116	146	48
Lower Stoke	2696	3770	186	59	119	309	81
Holbrooks	2241	1554	142	10	132	259	47
Stoke Heath	3132	2228	226	45	166	298	48
Longford	748	343	51	10	47	117	23
Tile Hill	460	303	49	19	4.4	47	45
Walsgrave	279	324	17	6	14	45	24
Binley	769	998	46	6	44	92	47
Radford	2911	1151	139	93	130	296	50
Wheelwright's Lane	1716	358	118	90	113	136	50
*Wyken	655	289	75	63	75	63	16
Totals	18686	17859	1349	511	1175	2225	578

<sup>\*</sup> Inaugurated 3rd September, 1936.

#### Ante-Natal Services.

#### (i.) Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic, Sibree Hall.

· ·		1		
Sessions	• • •		 50	
Total Attendances			 2,148	
Average Attendance	per	Session	 43	
No. of new Cases	atten	ding	 501	

## (ii.) Ante-natal Clinic at Municipal Hospital, Gulson Road.

Sessions			 150
Total Attendances			 4,727
Average Attendance	per	Session	 32
No. of new Cases	atten	iding	 714

## (iii.) **Voluntary Ante-Natal Clinic, Dunsmoor** (Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres).

Sessions			 23
Total Attendances			 352
Average Attendance	e per	Session	 15
No. of new Cases a	ttendi	ng	 98

## Supply of Dried Milk in Necessitous Cases.

During the year, 232 new cases were ascertained as eligible for either free milk or milk at half-price. The cases include expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants. The amounts of dried milk supplied at the Centres were:—(a) Sold at full cost, 15,090 lbs.; (b) sold at half-price, 264 lbs.; (c) supplied free, 5,390 lbs.

## Maternity Beds.

The following figures relate to maternity cases admitted under the maternity and child welfare scheme to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and to the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital during 1936. There were 170 cases waiting at the beginning of the year and 746 cases were booked during the year. Of the 728 cases actually admitted, 189 went to the voluntary hospital and 539 to the municipal hospital. These figures show a considerable increase on previous years.

#### Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment for young children (3—5 years) has been continued at the School Clinic by permission of the Education Committee. In this connection 65 children were referred from the infant welfare centres and duly treated by the school dental surgeons.

During the year two expectant mothers were supplied with dentures.

The following particulars relate to the 65 children referred for dental treatment, viz.:—

Actually treated		 	62
Treatment completed		 	57
Attendances		 	85
Temporary fillings		 	13
Extractions		 	117
Examination and advice	only	 	3

#### Orthopædic Treatment

During the year, 44 cases were ascertained among the children attending the Welfare Centres, viz.:—14 genu varum (bow leg); 5 genu valgum (knock knee); 5 congenital deformity; 4 rickets; 2 flat feet; 1 torticollis; 1 congenital dislocation of hip; 12 talipes.

## Home Visiting.

First visits by the health visitors to mothers numbered 2,913. These visits are timed to take place after the doctor or midwife has ceased to attend.

#### Re-Visits.

The number of re-visits to children up to one year of age was 9,467, and 14,582 visits were made in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

#### Births Visited.

Notified births visited during the year numbered 2,913. Of these, 1,293 were first babies. Infants found to be breast fed from birth, 2,343; at three months, 1,373; at six months, 754.

#### Transferred Births.

The names and addresses of 213 infants and young children who left the City were notified to the medical officers of health of the areas of destination, and 367 were notified as coming to live in the City.

#### Notification of Births Act.

During the year 862 notifications of live births occurring in their practices were received from doctors and 2,132 from midwives.

#### Still-births.

During 1936, the number of still-births was 97. All these cases were investigated and of this number 43 still-births were in connection with first pregnancies.

## Supervision of Midwives.

During the year under review, 67 midwives (3 residing outside the City) notified their intention to practise. Of the 64 midwives resident in the City, 48 did district work, 5 undertook

monthly nursing only, 5 worked in institutions, and 6 did not practise. Of the district midwives, 12 are general trained nurses in addition to the midwifery qualification.

The Chief Health Visitor made 273 routine visits to midwives during the year. In addition, 34 special visits were made to investigate cases of infectious illness in connection with midwives'

practices.

The figures show that 2,311 cases have been attended by midwives during the year; of these, 115 occurred outside the City, and 2,196 took place within the City. Of all the 2,311 cases, 581 were doctors' cases where a midwife was also in attendance, and 1,730 were attended by midwives alone.

#### Medical Assistance.

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during the year totalled 606. The reasons for sending for medical help were given as under, viz.:—

I. During Pregnancy:—Albuminuria 23; ante-partum hæmorrhage 20; ædema 9; purulent discharge 2; persistent vomiting 3; threatened abortion 24; fætal malposition 4; general

illness 13.

11. During Labour or Lying-in:—Adherent placenta 13; abnormal presentation 38; abortion 11; post-partum hæmorrhage 11; lacerated perinæum 118; obstructed labour 37; placenta prævia 1; prolonged labour 92; rise of temperature 14; subinvolution of uterus 1; uterine inertia 7; stillbirth 2; illness of mother 25; other causes 12.

III. For the Child: Asphyxia 1; convulsions 1; feebleness 22; deformity 5; inflammation of eyes 69; jaundice 1; phimosis 4;

prematurity 15; spina bifida 1; other causes 7.

#### Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

During the year, 4 mothers were sent for an appropriate period to a convalescent home and were able to take their infants with them.

## Compensation to Midwives.

In 20 cases midwives were compensated for loss of booked cases. In each case £1 1s. od. was awarded.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

	Cases				Total Blindness		
Notified	Tre	eated	Vision Impaired	Vision Unimpaired		Deaths	
	At Home	In Hospital					
14	10	4	0	13	0	1	

Sixty-nine medical aid notices were received from midwives intimating the summons of a doctor to attend to "watery discharges" from the eyes of infants. All these cases were visited immediately by the health visitors concerned, and advice was given as to the faithful execution of the doctors' orders. The cases were followed up until clear.

## Puerperal Fever.

Twenty-two cases were notified during the year, of which 5 were hospital cases, 2 doctors' cases where a midwife was acting as nurse, 3 midwives' cases where a doctor was called in, 10 abortions, and 2 resided outside the City. Nineteen cases were treated in the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital, 2 in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and 1 at home. Of the City cases, 2 proved fatal. All cases were fully investigated. Of the 20 City cases, 11 had had recognised ante-natal supervision.

## Puerperal Pyrexia.

Notifications :-

Twenty-three cases were notified during the year. Five were midwives' cases where a doctor was called in; four doctors' cases, and twelve hospital cases, and 2 resided outside the City. Of the 23 cases, 14 were treated in the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital, 3 in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and 6 were nursed at home. Of the 21 City cases, 17 had had recognised ante-natal supervision.

## Children Acts, 1908 and 1932.

FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1936.

(i) Number of foster parents on the register:		
(a) At the beginning of the year		49
(b) at the end of the year		59
(ii) Number of children on the register:—		
(a) at the beginning of the year		53
(b) at the end of the year $\dots$ $\dots$		63
New cases during the year		70
Total agent for sace	• • •	79
		132
Children legally adopted		6
Children returned to their parents		56
Children transferred to other local authoritie	s	6
Children admitted to the National Adoption S	Society	I
Total cases removed from Register		69

All the nurse children are kept under strict supervision by frequent visits to the homes. The foster-mothers also co-operate with the staff by attending the welfare centres and many call at the office for advice when difficulties arise. The staff also assists suitable persons to adopt children.

## Registration of Nursing Homes.

Under the provisions of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, there were registered in the City as at 31st December, 1936:--

				10
Maternity and Gene	eral Nur	sing Hom	es	2
Nursing Homes	• • •	• • •		I
				13

## Classification of Visits made by Health Visitors (Year 1936).

Visits to potified hinths				
Visits to notified births		•••	•••	,,,
Re-visits to infants under 12		ıs		2,1,
Revisits to children 1 to 5 y		•••	•••	14,582
Visits under the Children A	ets			420
Inspections of new homes Acts			ildren	~0
	• • •	•••	•••	50
	•••	•••	•••	716
Subsequ				118
Still-births enquired into				85
Infant deaths enquired into				6
Visits to tuberculosis patier	nts		• • •	1,708
Visits to other infectious dis	seases			297
Visits to midwives				273
Visits to mental defectives				427
Visits to nursing homes		• • •		32
Special visits				96
Visits to home helps				39
Miscellaneous visits	•••	•••	•••	48
				31,277
		16		
Health Visitors' sessions at			entres	
Diphtheria contacts—swabs	taken			686

Maternal Mortality.

COVENTRY.-Maternal Deaths; No. of Births Registered; Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Children Born in the 15 years, 1922-1936.

1936	1	7	1	1	1	73	1	63	1	1	00	2912	2.7
1935	3	Н	1	1	1	1	64	1	1	2	6	2750	3.27
1934	က	41	1		1	I	1	H	1	1	8	2521	3.17
1933	2	67	1	1	1	I	73	ŭ	2		14	2480	5.4
1932	4	П	1	1	П	1	H	H	1	Н	6	2468	3.64
1931	5	က	İ	2	1	I	1	4	1	Н	15	2493	6.01
1930	7	C7	1	1	П	1	7	က	67	H	17	2417	7.03
1929	3	က	1	1	1	П	1	73	1	1	10	2434	4.10
1928	2	1	1	1	П		ଦୀ	က	П	2	11	2327	4.72
1927	က	က	73	1	I	<u>,</u> H	1	٢	1		10	2065	4.84
1926	4	က	-	1	1	1	П	1	73	1	10	2116	4.72
1925	7	1	-	ı	1	I	-	П	-	1	10	2178	4.59
1924	2	7	-	1	1	1	1	27	7	1	6	2113	4.25
1923	4	7	1	1		I	1	П	П	2	9.	2217	4.06
1922	Cd	1	I	П	П	ł	-	1	1	7	9	2442	2.45
	Puerperal Fever	Abortion and Post-abortion Sepsis	Puerperal Nephritis	Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy	Ectopic Gestation	Other Accidents of Pregnancy	Puerperal Hæmorrhage	Other Accidents of Childbirth	Puerperal Embolism	Puerperal Convulsions	No. of MATERNAL DEATHS	No. of Births	Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Births

Midwives Act, 1936

Coventry Proposals

#### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

#### Coventry Proposals.

The Midwives Act, 1936, came into operation on July 31st, 1936. By Section 1 (2) of the Act every local authority was required to submit, within six months of the commencement of the Act (that is before January 31st, 1937), its proposals for performing its duties under the Act. In this connection the Proposals for Coventry were duly submitted by the City Council to the Minister of Health on January 26th, 1937. The Proposals were drawn up following a careful consideration by the Public Health Committee of appropriate reports on the subject, and after full consultation with (a) the two voluntary organizations which employ domiciliary midwives in the City area, (b) the Coventry division of the British Medical Association, and (c) the local organization of midwives. The Proposals, which will commence operation at the end of July, 1937, are as under, viz.:—

## I.—Arrangements with Yoluntary Organizations.

There are two voluntary associations which employ domiciliary midwives in Coventry, namely: (a) the Tile Hill, Westwood and District Nursing Association, and (b) the Whitley and Binley District Nursing Association. The former employs one full-time nurse-midwife and the latter two full-time nurse-midwives. The Council propose to make the following arrangements with these two voluntary associations:—

- (a) With the Tile Hill, Westwood and District Nursing Association:
- (1) This Association will conduct domiciliary midwifery practice in that part of the City specified on the official map accompanying these proposals.
- (2) The services conducted by the Association in the City will be subject to the supervision of the Council's Medical Officer of Health and his appropriate staff.
- (3) The conditions of service of the one full-time nurse-midwife employed by the Association will be comparable to those applying to the full-time midwives employed by the Council. To assist the Association in this connection, the Council will, as from the commencement of the scheme, contribute to the Association  $\pounds$ 30 per annum, which sum will be additional to any existing contribution from the Council to the Association.
- (b) With the Whitley and Binley District Nursing Association:
- (1) This Association will conduct domiciliary midwifery practice in that part of the City specified on the official map accompanying these proposals.
- (2) The services conducted by the Association in the City area will be subject to the supervision of the Council's Medical Officer of Health and his appropriate staff.

(3) The conditions of service of the two full-time nurse-midwives employed by the Association will be comparable to those applying to the full-time midwives employed by the Corporation. To assist the Association in this connection, the Council will, as from the commencement of the scheme, contribute to the Association £60 per annum, which sum will be additional to any existing contribution from the Council to the Association.

## II.—Appointment of Midwives by the Council.

- (1) The Council will employ twenty-one full-time midwives, who will serve that part of the City specified on the official map accompanying these proposals. The midwives will be required to reside at allotted points distributed over the area to be administered by the Council, and suitable housing accommodation will be provided where necessary.
- (2) The salaries of the full-time municipal midwives will be on the same scale as those of the Council's health visitors, namely, £190 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 (subject to satisfactory service) to a maximum of £260 per annum, plus travelling expenses and £10 per annum uniform allowance. Working equipment and telephone facilities will be provided as necessary. In cases where municipal midwives are accommodated in houses provided by the Council, the salary will be suitably adjusted in the light of the emoluments thus provided.
- (3) No midwife over 60 years of age will be engaged in the initial service, and an age-limit of 40 years will operate in connection with future entrants to the service.
- (4) No differentiation as to salary will be made in the initial service as between persons with the dual qualification (General Trained Nurse and Certificate of Central Midwives Board) and those with the single qualification (Certificate of Central Midwives Board). Appointments to future vacancies will, however, be restricted to those possessing the dual qualification.
- (5) Married midwives will be eligible for entry to the initial service, but all appointments to future vacancies will be restricted to single women.
- (6) Arrangements will be made for midwives practising in the City area to attend from time to time such courses of instruction as may be necessary to enable them to comply with the rules made by the Central Midwives Board under Section 7 (1) of the Act.

#### III.-Fees for Attendance of Midwives.

The following scale of charges will operate in respect of the services rendered by the municipal midwives:—

(a) For attendance as midwives:—

50s. per case (inclusive) for first confinements (primiparæ).

48s. per case (inclusive) for subsequent confinements (multiparæ).

(b) For attendance as maternity nurses:—
22s. 6d. per week for each case.

The whole or part of the above fees will be remitted in cases of proved necessity.

In connection with the average annual number of domiciliary cases attended or assisted by midwives in the City, a figure of 1,800 was ascertained as the basis for computing staff requirements. In the same connection a figure of 90 cases per year per midwife was taken. Thus the minimum number of full-time midwives required is 20. The latter number was increased to 21 in order to allow for annual staff holidays, occasions of sick leave and such contingencies as temporary suspensions from duty on account of contact with infection.

Slum Clearance and Re-Housing

#### SLUM CLEARANCE.

The following table summarizes the position on December 31st, 1936, in connection with current slum clearance measures in the City.

## (A) CLEARANCE AREAS.

Areas in respect of which Action already taken	No. of Houses in Area	Date Order Confirmed by Minister	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses to be Demolished
Much Park Street (No. 1)	45	28th June, 19 <b>3</b> 2	45	• •
St. John Street (No. 2)	23	11 13	23	
Chauntry (No. 3)	147	23rd May, 1934	147	
Cox Street (No. 4)	77	27th June, 1935	51	26
Well Street (No. 5)	19	1, ,,	19	
Whitefriars Street (No. 6)	12	,, ,,	12	
Munition Cottages (No. 7)	230*	11 1	104	126
Colony Cottages (Nos. 8 & 9)	147†	,, ,,	147/	
Whitefriars Lane (No 10)	15	24th Aug., 1936	••	15
Spon End (No. 11)	23	,, ,,		23
Monk's Park Cottages	336	,, ,,		336
(No. 12) Cow Lane (No. 13)	34	1. 51		34
Leicester Street (No. 14)	8	73 73		8
Brewery Street (No. 15)	14	,, ,,	••	14
Swanswell Terrace (No. 16)	38	,,,,,	••	38
Bayley Lane (No. 17)	3	,, ,,		3

<sup>\*</sup>Appeal by one owner to High Court. Dismissed 16th December, 1935. †89 of these were demolished voluntarily before the time of the Order.

#### (B) INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

No. of Closing or Demolition Orders made	Oľ	
Undertakings accepted		111
No. of dwellings closed or demolished		103
No. of dwellings to be closed or demolished		8

## Progress during 1936.

In December, 1935, the eight clearance areas, numbered 10 to 17 in the above list and together comprising 471 unfit houses, were duly represented. The Local Public Inquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Health on June 15th, 1936, and the Orders were confirmed on August 24th, 1936. Areas 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 consist entirely of Corporation-owned property.

## Demolitions during 1936.

- (a) In Clearance Areas.—During the year, 220 houses in clearance areas were actually demolished.
- (b) By Individual Unfit House Procedure.—During the year, Demolition Orders were made, under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, concerning 14 individual unfit houses, and of the latter, 7 had been actually demolished at the year-end. The total number of individual unfit houses actually demolished during 1936 was 13.
- (c) Other Demolitions.—In addition to houses demolished as a result of formal action under the Housing Acts, 62 unfit houses were demolished for various other reasons during the year.

#### Closure of Unfit Tenements.

By means of Closing Orders made under Section 20 and Undertakings accepted under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, 17 unfit tenements were closed during the year.

## Reconditioning and Repair of Unfit Houses.

During the year under review, 790 houses were rendered fit for human habitation as a result of informal action, and of these 252 were extensively reconditioned.

#### RE-HOUSING OPERATIONS.

The provision of the necessary re-housing estates in connection with slum clearance is now taking considerably more time than was at first anticipated. This is due to the inability of the contractors to obtain adequate supplies of skilled labour. Unfortunately this in turn entails that the processes of removing the families concerned and demolishing the unfit houses vacated have unavoidably been slowed down.

The table herewith shows the position on December 31st, 1936, in regard to re-housing operations.

Re-housing Estates already provided or for which schemes already approved.	No. of houses erected or to be erected.	houses	Clearance Areas from which occupant families removed or to be removed.
1934 Portion of Programme and before Stoke Aldermoor	250	250	Much Park Street (No. 1) St. John Street (No. 2) Chauntry (No. 3)
1935 Portion Harnall Lane Crabmill Lane Bell Green Canley	10 96 206 100	10 96 122 94	Cox Street (No. 4) Well Street (No. 5) Whitefriars Street (No. 6) Munition Cottages (No. 7) Colony Cottages (Nos. 8 and 9)
Radford Allotments  1936 Portion   Sadler Road of Programme   Bell Green Canley	112 170 34 72		Whitefriars Lane (No. 10) Spon End (No. 11) Monks Park Cottages (No. 12) Cow Lane (No. 13) Leicester Street (No. 14) Brewery Street (No. 15) Swanswell Terrace (No. 16) Bayley Lane (No. 17)

#### Prevention of Vermin Infestation.

The practice was again continued during 1936 of subjecting the furniture and effects (with the exception of bedding, etc., which is treated by steam disinfection) of all families removed from condemned to new houses, to fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. Full details as to local arrangements in this connection appeared in the 1934 Annual Report. The work of fumigation is done by a private contractor on payment by the Corporation.

## 1937 Programme of Slum Clearance.

The areas with which it is proposed to deal in 1937 are set out below. At the end of 1936, the matter of re-housing requirements in connection with the 1937 programme was receiving careful consideration.

- (i) Pinley and Aldermoor Gardens (64 houses).
- (ii) Cook Street and Rood Lane (38 houses).
- (iii) Spon Street (18 houses).
- (iv) Little Park Street and St. John Street (24 houses).
- (v) Whitefrairs Lane (28 houses).
- (vi) The Hollows, Foleshill Road (7 houses).
- (vii) West Orchard (7 houses).
- (viii) Holbrook Lane (4 houses).

## Housing Statistics, Year 1936.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health, viz.:—

ί.	Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year:-	_
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,366
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,725
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,260
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,933
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5 <sup>2</sup> 5
	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human	
	habitation	772
2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—  Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local	3
	Authority or their officers	790
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:— A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the	
	Housing Act, 1930:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	Nil.
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
	B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
	(r) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be	ī ►
	remedied	17
	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing	
Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	14
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13
Note.—In addition, 8 houses ceased to be used for human tion as the result of the acceptance of an undertaking Section 19.	
D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	
The City Engineer kindly gives the following infor concerning new houses:—	mation
Number of new houses erected during the year:—	
(a) Total	3,841
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	:
(1) By the Local Authority	
(2) By other bodies or persons	
(c) Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933	

PLANS APPROVED.											
	Year ending 30th Nov.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
	1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	1030 1205 1386 622 1236 1189 510 168 287 71 126 686 36 127 408 539 1159 1037 869 1228 1479 1743 1408 882 2591 3565 4690	40 34 40 69 75 48 77 75 69 41 63 55 20 27 39 23 83 21 23 31 27 18 7 15 14 32 19	54 62 62 102 98 91 46 55 34 27 54 55 34 51 42 49 61 90 112 116 114 94 110 108 105 146	111 141 147 140 113 118 119 86 46 50 272 308 122 141 121 246 203 205 281 217 239 265 216 154 169 172 190	1 2 8 3 * 7 2 2 * 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 2 3 1 2 1 2 1	1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 3 1* 4 0* 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 30 5 16 15 3 6 2 8 0 1 2 0 1 3 2 3 40 7 15 23 33 10 7 47 146	1243 1477 1650 955 1545 1451 762 382 447 189 518 1106 218 349 615 844 1449 1364 1277 1611 1886 2178 1786 1176 2919 3923 5193
ı	1936	*4929	29						3	90	5542
	1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	1169 959 1211 894 838 927 785 418 176 251 125 277 867 223 122 324 536 877 1329 1128 1611 1312	32 45 89 67 67 32 46 49 62 29 42 55 22 11 15 16 13 20 18 25 25 15	21 28 20 46 53 60 56 50 27 24 9 21 27 11 20 25 20 31 51 65 98 111 110	44 49 61 66 99 80 82 85 26 19 5 83 103 52 85 131 206 134 176 247 253 252 244	2 5 2 4 2 12 1 2 2 * 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 1	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 4* 0 4* 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 1* 1 1 0 0 0	14 13 19 5 10 14 7 8 3 0 0 6 9 7 5 4 30 21 7 23 16 48	1298 1100 1390 1120 1071 1115 976 532 285 294 272 468 467 348 299 573 746 1146 1665 1536 2019 1730

<sup>\*</sup>The total of 4929 houses for which plans have been approved comprises:—

<sup>4373</sup> houses for Private Enterprise.
168 " the Corporation Housing Schemes.

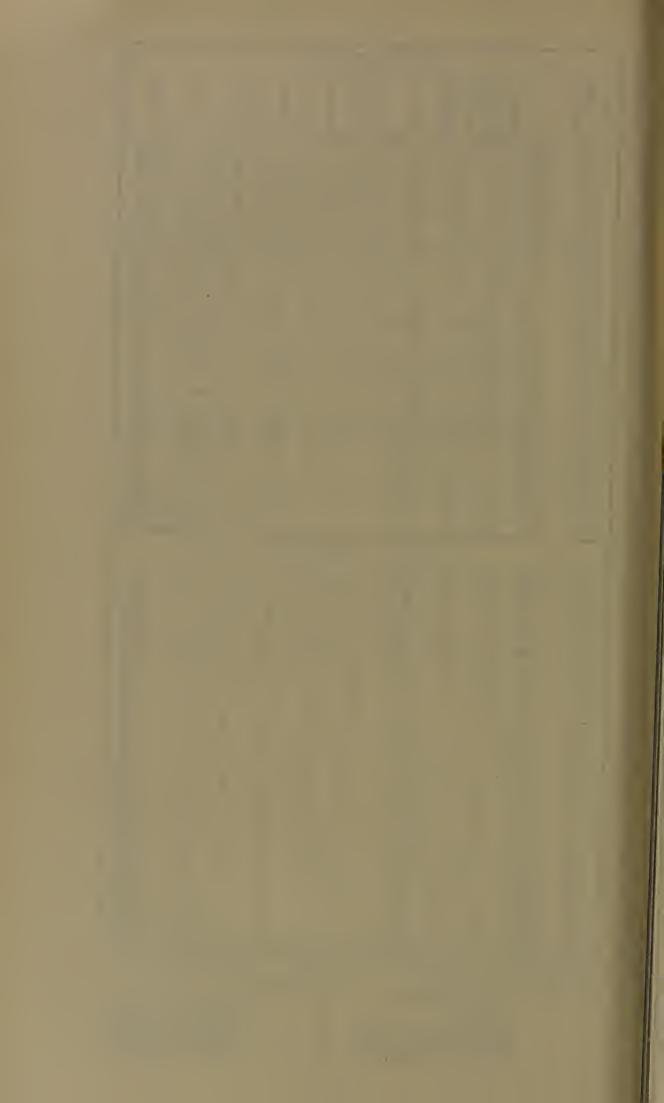
Re-housing Schemes in con-nection with the Coventry Ciearance Orders under the Housing Act, 1930. 388 4929

f The total of 3841 houses completed comprises :-

<sup>3344</sup> houses for Private Enterprise.

<sup>.. ..</sup> the Corporation Housing 175 322

Schemes.
Re-housing Schemes in connection with the Coventry Clearance Orders under the Housing Act, 1930. 3841



## Housing Act, 1936

Overcrowding and De-Crowding

# OVERCROWDING AND THE ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

The provisions of the 1935 Housing Act\* in connection with overcrowding and its abatement were summarized in last year's Report. The standard to be observed under the Act is a low one, due to the fact that living-rooms as well as bedrooms are counted in assessing the legal "permitted number" of persons who may sleep in a house without infringing the relevant provisions of the Act. But the Act does for the first time give a legal definition of overcrowding, and this alone constitutes a notable advance. The de-crowding process required by the 1935 Act is an appropriate and salutary complement to the measures of slum clearance which have now been in active operation for some years.

#### OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The overcrowding survey in Coventry covered 34,787 working-class dwellings. The purposes of the survey were (a) to ascertain the number of families living in conditions of overcrowding within the meaning of the Act, and (b) to ascertain in respect of each dwelling the "permitted number" under the Act. The preliminary survey consisted of a "door-step inquiry" in which twelve temporary enumerators were engaged during the first quarter of the year under review. The subsequent survey was of a technical nature and entailed the ascertainment of the dimensions of all rooms in each of the 34,787 dwellings under consideration. The technical survey was done partly by the sanitary inspectorial staff and mostly by nine temporary measurers who were engaged on the task during the final six months of the year.

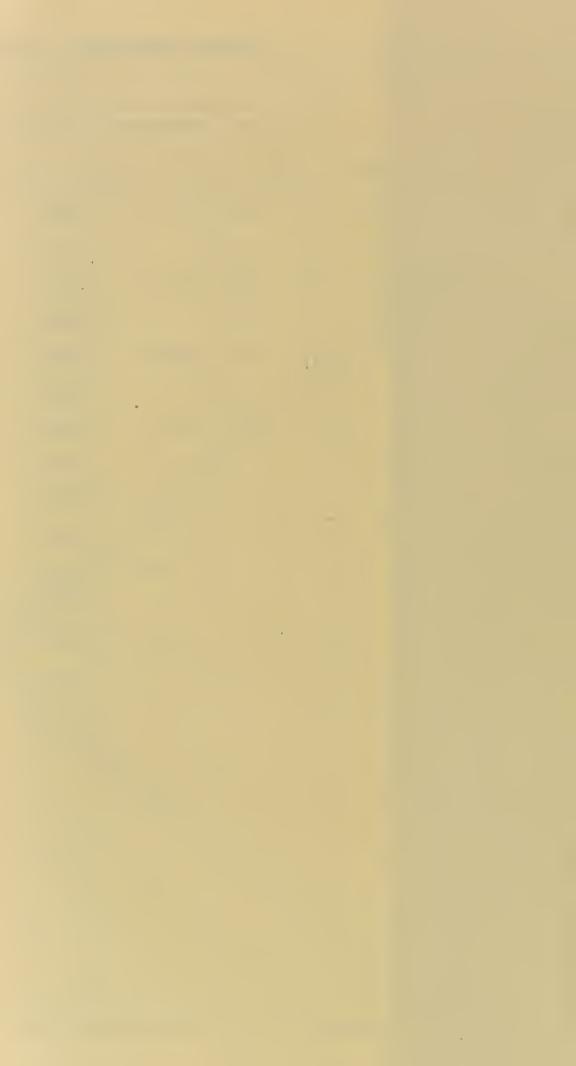
As a result of the preliminary survey, it was ascertained that there were at that time 671 families (in 667 structurally separate dwellings) living in overcrowded conditions, according to the terms of the 1935 Act. The general findings are set out below, viz.:—

	inhabited i ber, 1935)				50.622
	houses inclu				
	er of familie d				67 I
Number of	overcrowded				071
		 1 f f- *:			197
	overcrowded				1.929%
	persons livi				
ditions		•••	•••	(2	4,808 49% of City population)

Now incorporated in the 1936 Housing Act.

## GRAPH SHOWING RESULTS OF OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

No. of Persons in Family.		11		21				orin .	ine pe		le nun	nber o	of per hown	sons i at th	n the j	first of ti	olum his co	n occu lumn.	pying					(b)	TOTALS.  (a) Overcrowded.  (b) Uncrowded.  (c) Total.			
	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{-}$	4	$-4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	1112	12+		(b)	(c)		
1	8	100 1	3	420	5	••••	331	1	1	••••	610	••••		1	267	••••		35		••••	9		1		1792	1792		
$\frac{1}{2}$	••••	1	 	21	1		12	••••			12	••••	·		4								1		52	52		
2	••••	3	28	7	29		1397	1	8		4039	••••	• • • •	1	1942			192			22		10	3	8507	8510		
$2\frac{1}{2}$	••••		7	287	16 i	••••	580	2	2	• ••••	1407	••••	1	4	663	• • • •		46			6		2	7	3019	3026		
3			5	2	118	1	1115	8	20		3566	2	••••	5	2285	•••	1	285		••••	49		31	7	7486	7493		
$3\frac{1}{2}$	••••				26		288	7	9.		952	4	••••	4	584			47	••••	••••	11		5	26	1911	1937		
4			• • • • •		38	4	476	5	49	1	2392	5		10	1784	1		203		•••	46		21	42	4993	5035		
41/2				••••	17	1	2	10	51	••••	565	5	4	8	491	••••		66		••••	5		4	20	1209	1229		
5		••••			14	2	8,	19	83	2	1045	7	8 ·	11	1100	3	1	173	1	••••	31		8	43	2473	2516		
$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{4}$	••••	• · · ·	••••		10	· • • •	3	5	42		308	1	3	7	288	••••		45	•••	1	7		3	60	663	723		
6	• • • •	••••	•••		6	1	6	12	45	4	325	5	10	25	507	2	2	87	2		18	••••	6	74	989	1063		
$6\frac{1}{2}$		••••		••••	3		••••	6	27	3	39	17	14	43	162	2	4	24	4		5		4	78	279	357		
7	••••			•••	5			3	30	6	35	26	12	43	226	2	4	45	6	}	15	••••	13	105	366	471		
$7\frac{1}{2}$	••••				••••			1	5	2	24	6	12	14	87	2	4	18	2		6			50	133	183		
	••••				••••	••••		2	8	1	15	10	6	20	67	••••	1	33	8	• • • •	12		12	62	133	195		
$8\frac{1}{2}$	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	2	1	3	3	5	6	2	2	4	11	4		1			22	22	44		
$9\frac{1}{2}$	•••	****	••••		••••		••••	2	2		4	4	4	9	3	6	3	18	6		5		11	34	43	77		
10	••••	••••		••••	••••			••••	1		2	2	•••	5	ì	1	1	4	3	1	1	••••	!	13	9	22		
$10\frac{1}{2}$		••••				•••		••••	••••		3	1	••••	4			4	4	4	••••	3	1	6	16	14	30		
11		••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	*	1	••••	••••	••••	1	1			1	••••	1		3	••••	1	5	4	9		
$11\frac{1}{2}$	••••			••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	•••	•••	2			•••			[	2		3	2	5	7		
12+		••••		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••			(	•••		1				•••				1	1	1	2		
	••••	••••			••••	••••		••	••••	••••		••••		1	••••	1		••••					13	1	13	14		



The full results of the preliminary survey will be seen by a study of the accompanying graph.

The technical or measurement survey was a task of considerable magnitude relating as it did to the detailed internal dimensions of 34,787 dwellings. Nevertheless the work was completed by the year-end, and in early 1937 the lists of "permitted numbers" were furnished to the owners and agents of the houses concerned.

When the applications for "permitted numbers" were received from owners and agents, it was found that a proportion of the requests related to houses which had not been included in the original survey. Such of these requests as related to houses having an annual rateable value of over £15 were considered irrelevant as appertaining to other than working-class dwellings. In regard to requests relating to houses of £15 annual rateable value or less and not included in the original survey, the houses are being measured during the current year and the additional lists of permitted numbers are being furnished as the particulars become available. It is interesting to note that many of the relevant requests appertaining to houses not included in the original survey, were in connection with new estates of working-class houses not in existence at the time of the original survey. This well illustrates the need for some degree of continuity in the process of ascertainment in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the 1935 Act. This applies especially in rapidly-growing areas of which Coventry is an outstanding example.

# Housing Provision in connection with the Abatement of Overcrowding.

Of the 671 overcrowded families ascertained in the City, 80 are in areas still to be dealt with in the current five years slum clearance programme. It was not deemed necessary to make special de-crowding provision for these 80 families, because they will shortly be re-housed suitably as an essential part of the slum clearance procedure.

There remained to be considered the question of re-housing in relation to the remaining 591 overcrowded families. In this connection it appeared inexpedient for the Corporation to provide new dwellings for all these families. If the tenant families of overcrowded houses were to be redistributed in those houses—by placing the larger families into the bigger houses and vice versa—it appears that some small proportion of the overcrowding would thereby be at once abated. But there is, of course, no power to require landlords to concur in any such redistribution scheme. Again, there is the major difficulty that the bigger the family the less the ability to pay the rent of a house of the required size. Thus the landlord may not favour the entry of the largest families to the larger and higher-rented houses. Even in the case of Corporation-owned houses, there might well be difficulty in a compulsory mass re-distribution of tenants according to family

dimensions, although house exchanges by consent can be and are being arranged in certain cases. In the case of privately-owned property, it is possible on occasion to arrange (by voluntary cooperation of the landlord) for an overcrowded house, the occupants of which are being transferred to other accommodation, to be re-tenanted by a family from a prescribed smaller house in order also to abate overcrowding in the latter. The point is that in connection with re-housing, it appears reasonable to make considerable allowance for the process of "filtration." Then again, it is necessary to consider the new accommodation provided, or likely to be provided, by private enterprise. But, although private enterprise may conceivably provide a certain proportion of accommodation for the smaller-sized of the overcrowded families, it is unlikely that any provision for the larger overcrowded families can be expected from private sources if only on account of the economic considerations previously mentioned.

Having in mind all the above considerations, the Council decided in the first instance to provide 200 special new houses for the accommodation of the largest of the local overcrowded families. It was thought that this provision would also initiate a useful process of "filtration."

The provision of these "de-crowding" houses has been devolved upon the Housing Committee, and the plans were in hand at the year-end.

## The question of Lodgers.

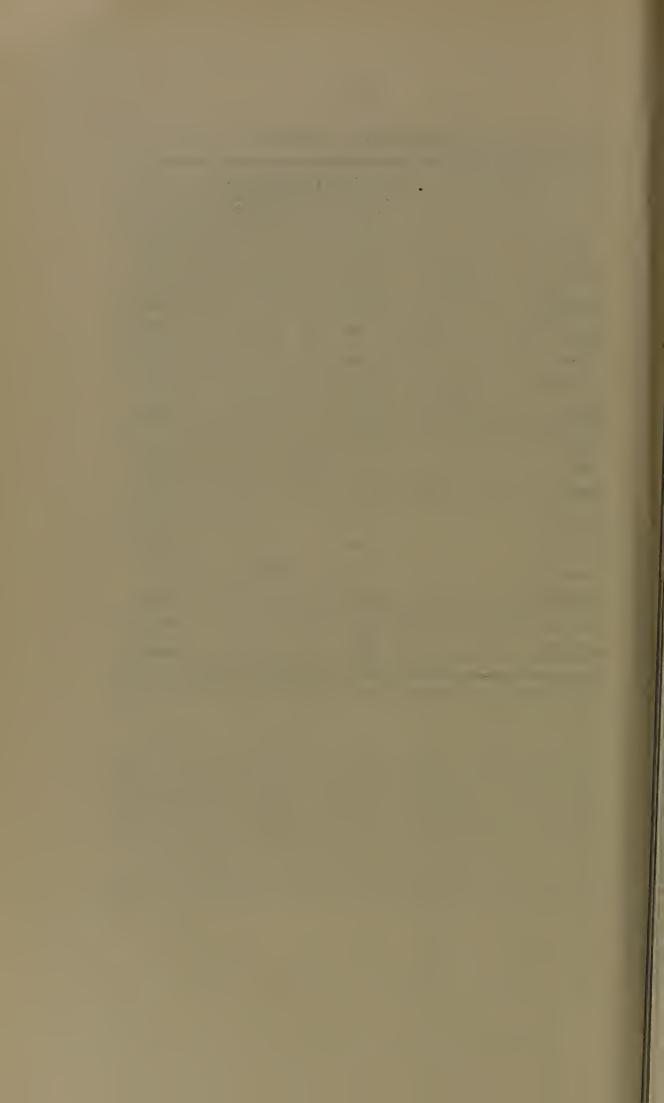
In considering the provision of new houses for the largest of the overcrowded families, the Housing Committee were at first apprehensive lest it should be found that the numbers in such families were unduly swollen owing to the presence of lodgers. Accordingly, in October, 1936, a special and additional house-to-house inquiry was made with a view to obtaining the fullest particulars as to the composition of each of eighty overcrowded large families on behalf of which the provision of out-size Council houses was in contemplation.

The inquiry revealed that there were no lodgers—in the ordinary sense of the term—in these houses. The only persons who might conceivably have been brought into the lodger category were in each case relatives of the occupier. Even these cases were few in number. The point probably is that lodgers prefer, and are more comfortably accommodated in houses occupied by small families.

The findings of this inquiry were interesting in that they appear to discount the view so commonly expressed to the effect that "overcrowding is largely due to lodgers."

99
Overcrowding in Wards.

	WARD			No. of Houses included in Survey	No. of Houses found to be Overcrowded	Percentage Overcrowded
All Saints				2,801	37	1.320
Bablake				2,528	22	0 870
Cheylesmore	·			2,554	44	1.722
Earlsdon		•••		818	Nil	Nil
Foleshill				2,071	1.	0.531
Greyfriars				1,987	59	2 969
Harnall				2,536	21	0.828
Hillfields				2,855	46	1.611
Longford				2,445	74	3.026
Radford	•••	•••	•••	2,369	101	4.263
St. Mary's	•••			1,713	71	<b>4</b> 145
St Paul's				2,539	39	1.536
Upper Stoke	·			2,664	54	2.027
Lower Stok	e			1,896	20	1.054
Westwood				1,785	13	0.727
Walsgrave		•••		1,226	59	4.812



Sanitary Circumstances

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

By W. R. MARTIN, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The routine work of the inspectors is set out under the various headings and in the appropriate tables.

## Reconditioning of Working-class Houses.

As will be conveyed by a consideration of the figures given in the housing section, a volume of radical reconditioning work in connection with working-class properties was effected during the year consequent upon representation to owners by the Department. In this connection one peculiar local problem is noteworthy, namely that relating to "top shops." At one time Coventry was the centre of the ribbon and watchmaking industries which initially were carried on extensively as "homework." The work was done in special top rooms of workingclass houses of which a fair number still remains. The generalisation of the factory system and the local supersession as staple industries of ribbon and watch-making by the various branches of the engineering and electrical industries and by rayon manufacture, have secured that some years ago the "top-shops" ceased to be used for their original purpose. In many cases they have been unused for any purpose and have fallen into a state of gross disrepair with sagging and leaky roofs and like defects. This in turn has affected detrimentally the general sanitary circumstances of the houses of which the "top-shops" form a part. In many such cases reconditioning has been made to include the removal of "top-shops." An example of this type of work is given in the accompanying illustrations.

Although much has been accomplished in the sphere of reconditioning during the past year, more could have been done had it not been for the acute shortage of skilled labour in the local building industry. In this connection, many large reconditioning jobs which were placed by owners in the hands of their contractors were still undone at the year-end. Owners generally are co-operating well in schemes of reconditioning. The difficulty is to secure execution of the work by the building industry which is so busy locally in connection with the provision of new factories, factory extensions and new housing estates.



RECONDITIONING (Including Removal of "Top Shops."



RECONDITIONING COMPLETED (after removal of "Top Shops."

### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a) Corporation-owned houses purchased with houses a view to demolition	5 th 35 207
Total	247
Of the 207 houses under (b), 48 are in Clearance Are	as.
No. of houses disinfested :—	40
(a) Corporation-owned houses	
(b) Other houses	. 159
Total	199

## Methods employed for disinfesting Houses.

The action taken has depended largely upon the circumstances of each case. If the infestation is due to the dirty and negligent habits of the occupier of a house, the occupier is required to carry out certain works of abatement. In this connection, the treatment of bedsteads with paraffin is secured; infested straw mattresses are burned at the Destructor, and bedding, etc., is put through the steam disinfector at the City Isolation Hospital. In most cases of infestation, the affected houses have (a) defective or loose plaster of walls and ceilings, (b) defective studded partitions of bedrooms, (c) defective or loose skirting boards, match-boarding, architraves, etc., or (d) several layers of paper on the walls. In such cases, notices are served on the owners of the houses requiring radical repairs and renovations as the case demands. While such repairs are in progress, employees of the Public Health Department visit the houses and spray the walls, etc., with insecticide; in cases where the bugs have found their way into extensive cracks in walls and the like, a blow-lamp is employed.

The above applies to individual routine cases of infestation. In connection with slum clearance removals, all furniture and effects are fumigated with HCN gas during removal to the new Council houses, save that bedding is treated in the steam disinfector.

## Abolition of Cesspools in peripheral Areas.

The existence of cesspools at houses in the non-sewered areas is the subject of many complaints. When the work of constructing the large Sowe Valley Sewer is completed in the near future, the Department will be faced with a task of some magnitude in bringing about the abolition of cesspools and the

modernisation of drainage systems. The importance of this from a sanitary viewpoint cannot be over-estimated.

### Open-Air Swimming Pools.

The open-air swimming pools in the City are a popular addition to the recreational amenities already provided. There are two privately-owned pools, both equipped with modern plant for the purification of the swimming water. Periodical samples of the water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results. The maintenance of the standard is effected by ellicient continuous filtration combined with continuous and accurately controlled chlorination, under qualified supervision. Arrangements were made by the Education Committee for the use of one open-air swimming pool by the school children during the summer season. Both pools were well patronised and the dressing rooms and sanitary conveniences were found on inspection to be satisfactory.

#### Polluted Wells.

Complaints were received during the year in two instances concerning polluted water supplies from shallow wells. In both cases a sample of the water was submitted for chemical analysis and found to be seriously polluted and unfit for domestic purposes. The wells in question served sixteen houses. Notices were served upon the respective owners and as a result the wells were closed and supplies were laid on to the houses from the town main.

#### Rivers and Streams.

The small river Sherbourne traverses the City from West to East. Under the direction of the City Engineer, the course of the stream through the town is periodically cleansed. No complaints were received during the year concerning river pollution.

#### Water.

The City Water Manager has kindly supplied the following

"During the twelve months, 2,023,723,000 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources; of this, 345,515,000 gallons were from Spon End, and 725,550,000 gallons from Shustoke, whilst 294,603,000 gallons have been from Whitley, the remainder being supplied from Coventry's other sources of supply.

Of the total amount, it is estimated that 1,848,298,514 gallon's were used in the City; a daily average of 5,049,996 gallons, or 26.51 gallons per head per day. 1,388 new services have been laid on to build and supply 4,724 houses and 65 other buildings; applications have been received for water supply to 3,859 houses and 85 various completed buildings, in which are included 5,288 water-closets and 3,832 new baths. All the foregoing are within the City."

## Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

## SHUSTOKE.

Date of	and ine onia.	nic onia.	ne in ides.	Nitrogen in	Oxygen absorbed in	otal Solid Matter.		Hardnes	s.	
Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrates and Nitrites.	Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Mat	Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	Remarks.
1935. Dec. 30 1936	0.001	0.002	3.7	0.10	0.083	33.0	11.0	9.0	20.0	Satisfactory
Feb. 3	Nil.	0.002	3.2	Trace.	0.094	31.0	10.0	9.0	19.0	Do.
Mar. 9	Nil.	Nil	1.8	Trace.	0.099	15.0	4.0	5.0	9.0	Do.
April 6	0.002	0.003	3.7	0.10	0.085	36.0	14.0	9.0	23.0	Do.
May 11	0.001	0.002	3.5	0.10	<b>3.</b> 058	29.0	12.0	8.0	20.0	Do.
June 8	0.001	0.003	3 6	0.05	0.059	32.0	12.0	9.0	21.0	Do.
July 6	0.002	0.004	3.7	0.10	0.048	32.0	13.0	9.0	22.0	Do.
Aug. 12	0.002	0.006	3.4	0.02	0.049	33.0	11.0	9.0	20.0	Do.
Sept. 7	0.0016	0.0012	3.5	0.08	0.044	35.6	12.0	9.0	21.0	Do.
Oct. 5	Nil.	0.003	3.3	'l'race	0.043	30.0	8.0	6.0	18.0	Do.
Nov. 9	0.001	0.004	3.2	0.05	0.056	32.0	12.0	9.0	21.0	Do.
Dec. 7	0.001	0.005	2.9	0.05	0.074	34.0	10.0	8.0	18.0	Do.
							<u> </u>			

## SPON END.

1936.			1					1	1	
Jan 1	Nil.	0.001	2.0	0.35	0.006	42.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	Satisfactory
Feb. 5	Nil.	Nil.	1.9	0.35	0.015	42.0	19.0	13.0	32.0	Do.
Mar. 11	Nıl.	Nil.	1.9	0.35	0.004	42.0	19.0	13.0	32.0	Do.
April 7	Nil.	Nil.	1.9	0.30	0.024	42.0	19.0	13.0	32.0	Do.
May 13	Nil.	Nil.	2.0	0.35	0.008	42.0	19 0	13.0	32.0	Do.
June 10	Nil.	0.001	1.8	0.40	0.010	44.0	19.0	14.0	33.0	Do.
July 8	Nil.	Nil.	1.9	0.35	0.008	43.0	19.0	13.0	32.0	Do.
Aug. 12	Nil.	Nil.	19	0.35	0.004	43.0	18.0	14.0	32.0	Do.
Sept. 9	Nil.	Nil.	2.2	0.20	<b>0</b> ·010	41.6	19.0	14.0	33.0	Do.
Oct. 7	Nil.	Nil.	1.9	0.20	0.006	41.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	Do.
Nov. 11	Nil.	Nil.	2.0	0.35	0.017	42.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	Do.
Dec. 9	Nil.	Nil	1.8	0.35	0.016	42.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	Do.
								1		

#### WHITLEY.

## Whitley Water after chlorine treatment.

1000											
1936.									1	1	
Jan. 1	Nil.	0.001	4.6	0.80	0.010	69.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Free Chlorine nil	Satisfa
Feb. 5	Nil.	Nil.	4.6	0.80	0.019	69.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Do. ,,	,,
Mar. 11	Nil.	Nil.	4.6	0.80	0.014	69.0	27:0	27.0	54.0	Satisfactory	
April 7	Nil.	Nil.	5.0	0.80	0.028	69.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Free Chlorine-nil.	Satisfa
May 13	Nil.	Nil.	4.9	0.80	0.012	69.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Do.	,,
June 10	Nil.	Nil.	4.8	0.08	0.016	71.0	28.0	27.0	55.0	Do. ,,	,,
July 8	Nil.	Nil.	4.8	0.80	0.014	70.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Do. ,,	,,
Aug. 12	Nil.	Nil.	4.8	0.80	0.010	70.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Do.	11
Sept. 9	Nil.	0.0008	4.9	0.80	0.010	70.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	Satisfactory	
Oct. 7	Nil.	0.001	4.7	0.80	0.013	70.0	26.0	27.0	53.0	Free Chlorine-nil.	Satisfa
Nov. 11	Nil.	Nil.	4.5	0.80	0.025	70.0	26.0	27.0	53.0	Do. ,,	,,
Dec. 9	Nil.	Nil.	4.6	0.80	0.014	69.0	27.0	26.0	53.0	Satisfactory	
										8	

## "NORTH WARWICKSHIRE" WATER SUPPLY.

1	and ne onia.	nic onia.	ne in ides.	Nitrogen in	Oxygen absorbed in	Solid ter.	I	lardness		
pt de.	Free and Saline Ammonia	Organic Ammonia	Chlorine Chloride	Nitrates and Nitrites.	Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Matt	Tem- porary,	Perma- nent.	Total.	Remarks.
B0	Nil.	0.301	2.6	0.50	0.033	32.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	Satisfactory
3 9	Nil. Nil.	0·001 0·001	2·3 1·9	0·20 0·15	0·036 0·023	33.0	15·0 12·0	8·0	23·0 20·0	Do. Do.
6	Nil.	Nil. 0.002	$\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 7}$	$0.20 \\ 0.20$	0·032 0·033	33·0 31·0	15·0 15·0	7·0 7·0	22·0 22·0	Do. Do.
8	Nil.	0.002	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$	0.20	0.031	33.0	15.0	8.0	23.0	Do.
6 10	Nil Nil.	0.001	2.4	0·15 0·20	0·022 0·014	32·0 35·0	14·0 16·0	8.0	22·0 24·0	Do. Do.
7 5	Nil. Nil.	Nil. 0·001	2.3	$0.16 \\ 0.20$	$0.022 \\ 0.024$	33.0	15·0 12·0	8.0	23·0 20·0	Do. Do.
19°	Nil. Nil.	0.001	1.8	0·20 0·20	0·021 0·017	40.0	22·0 23·0	12·0 12·0	34·0 35·0	Do. Do.
		0 001		- 20	311				30 0	

<sup>\*</sup> November and December samples are from Coventry Colliery.

## BROWNSHILL GREEN.

-										
30 30	Nil.	Nil.	1.6	0.20	0.006	27.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	Satisfactory
3	Nil.	Nil.	1.5	0.30	0.015	27.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	Do.
9	Nil.	Nil.	1.6	0.30	0.008	27.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	Do.
16	Nil.	Nil.	1.6	0.30	0.021	27.0	15.0	6.0	21.0	Do.
11	Nil.	0.002	1.7	0.30	0.012	27.0	15.0	6.0	21.0	Do.
8	Nil.	0.001	1.6	0.40	0 012	27.0	15.0	6.0	21.0	Do.
16	Nil.	0.001	1.6	0.35	0.006	27.0	15.0	6.0	21.0	Do.
110	Nil.	0.001	1.7	0.35	0.004	27 0	15.0	7.0	22.0	Do.
7	Nil.	0.001	1.9	0.25	0.010	26.8	15.0	7.0	22.0	Do.
5	Nil.	Nil.	1.7	0.30	0.009	27.0	14.0	7.0	21 0	Do.
9	Nil.	0.001	1.6	0.30	0.019	29.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	Do.
7	Nil.	0.001	1.5	0.80	0.017	28.0	14.0	6.0	20.0	Do.

### WATERY LANE.

Trace   0.001 Nil. 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 Nil. 0.001 Nil. 0.001 Nil. 0.001 Nil. Nil. 0.001 Nil. Nil. 0.001 Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil.	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline 2 \cdot 3 & 0 \cdot 15 \\ \hline 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 15 \\ 2 \cdot 4 & 0 \cdot 15 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 10 \\ 2 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 15 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 15 \\ 2 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 10 \\ \hline \end{array} $	0·004 41·0 0·013 41·0 0·008 41·0 0·023 42·0 0·006 41·0 0·012 43·0 0·008 42·0 0·004 43·0 0·005 42·8 0·006 42·0 0·017 42·0 0·013 41·0	19·0         8·0           20·0         8·0           20·0         8·0           19·0         8·0           19.0         8·0           20·0         8·0           20·0         8·0           20·0         8·0           20·0         8·0           20·0         8·0           18·0         9·0           19·0         8·0           8·0         8·0           19·0         8·0	27·0 28·0 28·0 27 0 27 0 28·0 27·0 28·0 27·0 27·0 27·0	Satisfactory  Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
---	---	---	--	--	--

#### MOUNT NOD.

Date of	and ine onia.	nic	ne in ides	Nitrogen In	Oxygen absorbed in	Solid tter.	ŀ	Hardness	•	
Receipt of Sample,	Free Sali Ammo	Organic Ammonia	Chlorin Chloric	Nitrates and Nitrites.	Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Mati	Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	Remarks.
1936				1		[	1		1	
Jan. 1	Nil.	Nil.	1.3	0 15	0 006	27.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	Satisfactory
Feb. 5	Nil.	Nil.	1 3	0.15	0.008	28.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	Do.
Mar. 11	Nil.	Nil.	1.3	0.15	0.008	28.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	Do.
April 7	Nil.	Nil.	1.3	Ŭ·10	0.017	28 0	16.0	7.0	23.0	Do.
May 13	Nil.	Nil.	1.4	0.15	0.008	28.0	16 0	7.0	23.0	Do.
June 10	Nil.	Nil.	1.1	0 25	0.010	28 0	16.0	7.0	23.0	Do.
July 8	Nil.	Nil.	1.3	0.15	0.006	28.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	Do.
Aug. 10	Nil.	Nil.	1.3	0.50	0 004	28.0	17.0	6.0	23.0	Do
Sept. 7	Nil.	Nil.	1.4	0.15	0.004	28 4	16 0	7.0	23.0	Do.
Oct. 7	Nil.	Nil.	1.3	0.25	0.009	27.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	Do.
Nov. 11	Nil.	Nil.	13	0.15	0.017	27.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	Do.
Dec. 9	Nil.	Nil.	1.2	0.20	0.011	27.0	15.0	6.0	21.0	Do.

## Sanitary Provision and Refuse Disposal.

The estimated number of sanitary conveniences existing at the close of the year is shown below:—

	, ,		December, 1935.	December, 1936.
Number	of water closets	in house:	s,	
institu	itions, schools, f	actories an	d	
works	hops in the City	,	62,703	68,188
Number o	f privy middens		125	124
., 0	f pail closets	•••	722	709
,, O	f ash-pits	•••	68	61
,, О	f cesspools		753	734

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been some reduction in the number of privies and cesspools. Owing to the absence of sewerage facilities it has not been found possible to dispense with the conservancy system in the outlying districts. Many of the privies and cesspools are at dwelling-houses situate in the area of the Sowe Valley and the task of bringing about their abolition cannot be undertaken until the Sowe Valley sewer has been completed.

The use of portable galvanised iron dustbins is now practically general for the reception of refuse at all houses, institutions and schools in the pre-extension City, and also in the newly-developed portions of the added areas. Approximately 60,771 dustbins are in use throughout the City at the present time. The quantity of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was 50,679 tons. Of this, 25,547 tons were destroyed at the refuse destructor, and 25,132 tons were dealt with by controlled tipping.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings and with property improvements can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows:—

Drainage and Pavement.	1935.	1936.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	47I	579
Drains provided with efficient traps	243	270
New Drains, inspection and intercepting		
chambers provided	482	5 <b>0</b> 8
Drains relaid	187	88
Sink drains disconnected from sewer	10	3
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved		
or repaired	27	41
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the		
sewer	13	25
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	366	310
Dwellings.		
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired	616	484
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	818	783
Damp walls—Damp courses inserted	386	326
Repointed or cement rendered	<i>5</i> 33	458
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	541	476
Dangerous stairs repaired	142	133
Additional windows provided and others		
repaired and made to open	721	672
Defective spouts repaired	401	350
Houses provided with food stores	89	98
Existing pantries provided with		0 -
external ventilation	97	89
Sculleries provided, reconstructed		1 00
or enlarged	51	98
Wash-houses provided	7	34
New sinks provided	329 282	318
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	202	1/0
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains	I 2	12
remedied	490	386
Houses limewashed and cleansed Houses cleansed after infectious disease	490	19
	49 30	47
Cases of overcrowding remedied	20	7'
Water Closets and Urinals.		
Additional water closets provided	161	177
Water closets reconstructed	<b>3</b> 9	49
Water closets repaired and limewashed	262	236
Water closets provided with new basins	161	110
and traps Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	193	224
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired	119	102
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed	59	65
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired	78	129
New flushing cisterns provided	221	211
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed	5	I
Urinals abolished	4	2
O i mais apolished		

Privies, Cesspools, Ashpits an Dustbins.	1935.	1936.
Cesspools abolished Offensive privies or pail closets con-	20	19
Offensive privies or pail closets con-		
verted into W.C.'s	2	7
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished	5	7
New W.C.'s erected in place of above	3	13
Offensive ashpits abolished	5	7
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of		
above	8	36
above Other houses provided with sanitary		
dustbins	627	666
Various.		
Smoke nuisances dealt with	19	26
Nuisances from animals kept, abated	79	21
Offensive accumulations removed	259	245
Courts and back yards cleansed by	<b>~</b> 39	243
tenants	80	55
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	17	11
Cowshed improvements	71	153
Dairies reconstructed or improved		37
Water supply—additional taps provided	292	232
Polluted wells dispensed with	8	2
Town water supplied in place of well water	11	16
Offensive ditches cleansed	17	21
2.71	1414	1263
	- 4 4	1203
Totals 1	1,632	11,028
_		

Fotals.	4,241 1,127 3,230 60	2,402 9,906 4,330	12	2 + 1 8 8 8 8 4 8 1	070 1,392 1,338	4,597 84 221 8,734	00000	37	78,469
1936	679 270 508 3	596 2051 476 375	386	7 7 13	177 211 159 65	691 7 36 666	310 21 245	9 2 9	1,028
1935	471 243 482 10	329 1434 541 401	490	Ų	221 161 50	627	366 79 259	19 30 5094	11,632 1
1934	405 274 600 11	668 1494 460 335	439	H H 3	137 132 53	532 2 2 9 735	4 7 40	14 51 3995	11,127
1933	396 154 527 3	356 1156 394 388	0 4		163	523 9 34 1071	171 57	14 79 2602	9,027
1932	394 89 317 24	185 1234 460 370	411 33	10 22 19	33 107 115	584 9 9 1247	11 147 52 194	25 43 2376	8,630
1931	437 40 338	126 891 367	S H 2	15	50 112 105 58	502 16 24 1446	115		7,355
1930	380 11 243	563 598 282	ω <b>4</b>	W (1) (1)	29 100 176 86	438	9 48 105 163		6,116
1929	382 14 85 3	369 396	255	w 4 4	149 163 163	605 18 890	20 29 41 181	41 37 1,127	5,238
1928	384 19 68 3	316 374	223 185	0	95	350 11 26 668	8 2 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5	28 11 1,004	4,444
1927	313 13 62 1	398 264 168	H 75	7 : :	97	294 294 1 5 676	12 39 39 155	10 10 743	3,872
	No. of drains opened and cleaused from obstruction drains provided with efficient traps sink drains disconnected from the sewer	"" new sinks provided and others repaired " "hoors and walls of houses repaired " " roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	", houses limewashed and cleansed houses cleansed after infectious disease offensive privies or pail closets converted into	water closets offensive privies or pail closets abolished new water closets erected in place of above	" additional new water closets provided " water closets provided with new cisterns ". ". ". ". ". ". new basins and traps foul water closet drains cleansed	defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired  offensive ashpits abolished  sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above to other premises	urinals cleansed, rep, courts and backyard nuisances from anim accumulations of ma	"., smoke nuisances dealt with " "., cases of overcrowding dealt with "., vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and niscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

1936	42,730	522	757	4,135	0	0	1,380	2,296	235	42	1,204	
1935	37,965	589	828	3,681	8	H	1,471	2,144	227	67	1,460	
1934		491	1,031	3,382	∞	н	1,398	3.376	196	4+	1,978	
1933	35,008 37,043	501	810	3,114	4	0	1,209	2,701	186	38	1,991	
1932	36,509	350	450	3,499	12	8	1,239	3,954	691	101	727	
1931	37,389	258	562	3,620	7	а	1,231	3,029	135	117	1,004	
1930	29,910 35,740 33,710 37,389	225	1,581	3,517	6	4	1,183	3,867	203	171	1,980	
1929	35,740	106	1,247	2 768	<b>'</b>	н	1,053	4,174	279	293	2,399	
1928	29,910	95	2,478	2,401	I 2	н	165	4,393	235	223	2,504	
1927	25,871	109	1,684	2,042	14	н	473	3,503	188	65	1,841	
	:	:	:	inclu-	close	with	:	:	÷	:	:	
	:	÷	:	ces,	t the 	ınce	:	÷	÷	:	÷	
	:	:	visits respecting Infectious Diseases	notices issued for abatement of nuisances, including informal and statutory	statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year	summonses issued for non-compliand notices served to abate nuisances	registered premises under supervision	ses	÷	:	references to Education Department	
	nises	:	us L	ent o utory	plied 	non inn s	supe	remis	r c	ıager	Depa	
	o prer	:	fectio	otices issued for abatement of ding informal and statutory	t con	for abate	under	visits paid to registered premises	references to City Engineer	references to Water Manager	tion	
	sits t	•	g In	or ab l anc	ou sa	sued ed to	ises 1	giste	ty E	Vater	duca	
	re-vi	ited	ectin	sued f forma	notice	ss is	prem	to re	to C	to V	to E	
	s and	drains tested	s resp	es iss	atutory not of the year	nonse	tered	baid;	ences	ences	ences	
	visit	drair	visit	notic	statu	ou	regis	visits	refer	refer	refer	
	No. of visits and re-visits to premises	**	•			6	5		*	ť	"	

#### Canal Boats.

During the year 139 visits were made to canal boats and the cabins of 114 boats were examined and ascertained to be occupied by 116 men, 75 women and 112 children. The number of boats conforming with the appropriate Acts and Regulations was 87, while 31 infringements were noted on 27 boats. No case of infectious disease has been met with on any boat, and it has not been necessary to detain any boat for the purpose of cleansing or disinfection.

It is worthy of note that, of the 114 boats inspected, 30 were motor-propelled. The horse-drawn boats are gradually being superseded by more speedy and efficient mechanical boats.

The statistics for the year are as under:—

Total number of boats registered to	31st	December,	1936	536
Boats added to Register in 1936				7
Registrations cancelled				257
Actual No. of boats on Register on	31st	December,	1936	286

## SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

As directed by the Ministry of Health Circular (No. 120), inspections have been made of the sanitary conditions existing at the twenty-one cinemas, theatres and music halls in the City and reports submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees. Most of the cinemas and music halls are comparatively new and equipped with modern sanitary arrangements. Two have been reconstructed or enlarged during the year and a third is in course of reconstruction. In three other instances the system of ventilation has been improved.

### References to other Departments.

These included 235 references to the City Engineer, 42 to the Water Manager, 1,327 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 1,204 to parents, and 439 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table:—

Dangerous buildings			 7
Unauthorised buildings			 3
Foul gullies and complain	nts relating	to sewers	 I 2
Refuse removal	•••		 203
Miscellaneous			 10

114
Magisterial Proceedings in 1936.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result	Total Fines and Costs
1	Contravention of the Public Health Acts, 1875, viz.: Establishing an offensive trade, namely, that of a fish fryer, without the consent of the Local Authority	Defendant fined	£ s. d.
2	Contravention of Article 31 (2) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, namely, bottling milk otherwise than on registered premises	Detendant fined	10 0
3	Contravention of Article 31 (2) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, namely, bottling milk otherwise than on registered premises	Defendant fined	10 0
4	Contravention of Article 31 (2) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, namely, bottling milk otherwise than on registered premises	Defendant fined	10 0
5	Contravention of Article 33 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, namely, failing to keep clean a vehicle used for the conveyance of milk	Defendant fined	1 0 0
6	Contravention of Section 2 (i) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, viz.: Selling adulterated milk containing 15.4 per cent. of added water	Defendant fined	5 13 0
7	Contravention of Section 2 (i) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, viz.: Selling adultcrated milk containing 20.6 per cent. of added water	Defendant fined	5 13 0
8	Contravention of Section 2 (1) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, viz.: Selling adulterated milk containing 12.9 per cent. of added water	Defendant fined	5 13 0
9	Contravention of Section 24 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, viz.: Unlawfully and wilfully obstructing an inspector by preventing him obtaining a sample of milk for		
	the purpose of analysis	Defendant fined	10 0 0

## Overcrowding.

During the year overcrowding of working-class houses has been abated in 47 instances. Of this number 43 families were moved from Clearance Areas scheduled under the Housing Act and re-housed in Corporation dwellings. In 4 cases tenants secured suitable accommodation under private ownership.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY: BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

COMMON	LODGING	Houses.
--------	---------	---------

Number	on Register, January, 1936		 4
, ,	added to Register during the year		 _
, ,	removed from Register during the		 _
, ,	remaining on Register, December,	1936	 4
, ,	of changes of occupation		 

The numbers for which each lodging-house is registered, and the average number of lodgers received nightly, are as follows:

(1)	Registered	for	86.	Average	number	of lodgers	66
(2)	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	31
(3)	,,	, ,	60.	**	,,	,,	50
(4)	,,,	,,	28.	,,	,,	,,	14

During the year 87 visits were made to Common Lodging Houses in the City and in two instances contraventions were observed; the latter were remedied after the service of informal notices. Generally speaking the houses were found to be reasonably clean and every effort was made by the keepers to conduct the houses in strict compliance with the Byelaws.

#### Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number	on Register, January, 1936		 37
,,	added to the Register		 1
, ,	discontinued		 7
, ,	on Register, December, 1936		 31
,,	of visits during the year	•••	 152
, ,	of contraventions observed		 65

The contraventions observed related to:—dirty condition of rooms or yard surfaces; defective and insufficient sanitary conveniences; insufficient light and ventilation; overcrowding; insufficient receptacles for refuse; absence of washing facilities. In 51 cases the contraventions were rectified at the close of the year. Of the seven houses discontinued, five were demolished and two have been acquired for extensions to adjoining premises.

#### Offensive Trades.

#### Fish Fryers.

Number on Reg	gister, January, 19	36			112
,, of appli	ications received f				3
23 19	,, approved				2
,, ,,	,, disapprov	'ed	• • •		I
liceno	ces renewed		• • •	• • •	10
,, ,, ,,	revoked inued during the		• • •	**	
,, disconti	inued during the	year	• • •	• • • •	107
Total number o	on Register, Decei	nber, 1930	• • •		107

#### Tripe Boilers.

Number on	Register					8
-----------	----------	--	--	--	--	---

Hide and Skin Dealers.  Number on Register			• • •		ı
Rag and Bone Dealers. Number on Register					3
Cut Scraper.  Number on Register				•••	1
Tallow Melter.  Number on Register					ī
Bone Boiler. Number on Register					I
Visits.  Number of visits paid d	uring the	year			391

#### FISH FRYERS.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the business was discontinued in seven instances. The premises in question consisted of small shops, where, with one exception, the rooms at the rear were occupied for living purposes. The trade in each case was voluntarily discontinued either through illness or lack of trade, the premises being old and in the majority of cases unsuitable.

During the year 351 inspections were made and contraventions of the Byelaws were observed in 20 instances; these were remedied after service of notices.

Generally speaking the shops are well equipped and maintained in a clean condition. There are, however, still a few of the old established premises remaining where there is room for considerable improvement.

In one case it was found necessary to institute Magisterial proceedings for establishing the trade of a fish fryer without the consent of the Local Authority. The offender was convicted and a fine of one pound was imposed.

#### HIDE AND SKIN DEALERS.

In one instance premises which had been in existence for many years and had been the subject of complaint, were closed.

An application for the establishment of the trade of bone boiler and fat melter in the Longford district was under consideration at the close of the year.

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901:—

## Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

	Number of				
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.		
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	106	22			
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	293	24			
WORKPLACES (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	353	12			
Totals	752	58			

## 2.—Defects Found.

			1	Nuı	Number		
Part	Partioulars.			Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	of Prosecu- tions.
Nuisances under the I	Public Health .	Acts:-	.*				
Want of cleanliness				9	9		
Want of ventilation	ı						••
Overcrowding							• •
Want of drainage o	f floors	••		1	1		
Other nuisances	••				9		
C :	insufficient			3	2		
Sanitary accom- modation	unsuitable or			16	16	••	• •
Offences under the Fac Illegal occupation house (s. 101)		**hop A	ct :				
Other offences (Excluding offences und offences und tioned in the State of Health (Faransfer of Portional Portions)	nder the Sec chedule to th actories and	tions n e Mini Worksl	nen- stry	18	18		
	Totals		••	47	46		

<sup>\*</sup>Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable order the Public Health Acts.

#### OUTWORKERS.

Lists have been received during the year from employers concerning 29 out-workers. Of this number, 4 were employed in the making of wearing apparel and 25 in the making of textile fabrics. An inspection was made of the home premises in each case and these were found to be clean and satisfactory.

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Wo	rkshops on the Register	(s. 131) at	the end of	the year.	:ا	Number.
(	Bakers					39
2	Sugar Boilers		••	••	•••	$\frac{59}{2}$
Po	Watch Makers	• •		• •		10
as workshop ere.	Dressmakers		• •	• •		13
or	m 11 -					37
3 0	Boot Makers and Repai	rers		•		15
assier	Milliners					9
kshops, such as enumerated here	Joiners and Carpenters					8
suc sed	Cabinet Makers					11
~ <u>a</u>	Cycle Repair Shops					5
workshops,	Ironmongers and Smith					12
p p	Plumbers and Painters					11
참 다 스	Gas Fitters and Bellhar					
	Pattern Makers and Bre	ssfounders				1
	Saddlers					2
of	Tinworkers					1
es	Pieture Framers					ī
010	Laundries	• .				1
Important classes of bakehouses	Box and Bag Makers					
2 6	Printers and Bookbinde					1
Ta	Card Stampers					
r.	Engravers, etc.					1
ğı	Marine Store Dealers					3
日	Coach Puilders and Wh	celwrights				4
1	Various					123
	Total num	ber of work	shops on R	egister		310

## 5. - Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Faetory and Workshop Act (s. 183), 1901	_
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	16 14
Other	_
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	_
In use at the end of the year	-

#### Bakehouses.

Number	on Register, January, 1	936			82
,,	dispensed with during th	ne year			5
,,	of Bakehouses unoccupie	ed			7
,,	of changes of occupancy	y			6
,,	of Bakehouses opened du	aring the	year		1
,,	of Bakehouses on Regis	ter, Dece	ember, 19	36	78
, ,	of Visits				111

During the year 29 contraventions were remedied after service of informal notices.

## Shops Act, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, introduced new provisions for dealing with sanitary accommodation, ventilation and temperature in connection with any part of a shop in which persons are employed. The Act requires that the clauses dealing with these matters shall be enforced by the Local Sanitary Authority. Arrangements have been made locally whereby any infringements of the sanitary clauses of the Act observed by shops inspectors are referred to the Public Health Department. During the year five such cases were investigated, two concerning inadequate ventilation and three in respect of sanitary accommodation. In each case the provisions of the Act were complied with after service of a notice.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The following table shows the action taken during the year: of complaints investigated during the year 1936 respecting rat infested premises visits and re-visits to premises known to be infested ... 762 poison baits laid in sewers and along the course of River Sherbourne packets of Red Squill biscuits supplied to occupiers of premises with instructions as to use instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs 95 notices sent requiring premises to be made rat-,, proof and defective drains to be rectified instances where rat runs from defective drains were sealed, and defects in drains remedied... cases where basements, walls, etc., were made rat-proof 33 instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises were reported to be free from rats... carcases or tails of rats for which awards were paid at the Refuse Destructor ... ... 637

The number of complaints received concerning rat infested premises has shown a tendency to increase during recent years. This increase would appear to be due to:—

- (1) The extraordinary amount of demolition work in progress in the centre of the City, and
- (2) The gradual development of rural portions of the City.

It is noteworthy that many of the complaints received are from occupiers of houses on the new estates concerning rats which gain access from fields and ditches.

#### "NATIONAL RAT WEEK."

Special attention was given locally to "Rat Week" by means of newspaper advertisement and distribution of literature dealing with the subject of rat destruction. Letters were addressed to all farmers and allotment holders throughout the City.

#### RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

The object of this Act is to prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of any rag flock which does not conform to the specified standard of cleanliness. The manufacture of rag flock is not carried on locally. In cases where it is used for upholstery work and in the making of cushions, etc., local firms obtain their rag flock under a warranty from outside manufacturers.

#### Caravans.

During the year 191 inspections of caravans were made. In instances the removal of caravans was effected from land which was not provided with roads, sewers and a separate water supply.

The problem of caravan dwellings continues to engage the attention of the Department and such dwellings are kept, as far as possible, under observation. There is no doubt that the question is aggravated by the housing demands in the City, many of the caravans being occupied by families who have had to resort to this mode of living from sheer necessity. The number of caravans within the City, occupied by gypsies is comparatively few. There seems to be little room for doubt that as more houses become available many of the problems associated with caravans will disappear.

#### Smoke Abatement.

The Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, together with the Byelaws made thereunder, give statutory powers for dealing with nuisances arising from the emission of smoke, ash or grit from factories. In this connection 392 observations were made during the year at 60 factories. In 36 instances nuisances were observed, 26 of

which were abated, and 10 were being dealt with at the close of the year. Complaints were received concerning the emission of smoke, dust and grit in 28 instances. Forty-one written notices were served and 28 verbal notices given.

In every case where an infringement was observed investigation was made at the factory concerned, and in 21 instances the excessive smoke was found to be due to improper stoking; in other cases nuisances were found to be due to unsuitable plant, defective furnaces and chimneys, and inferior fuel. Representations were made to the firms concerned calling upon them to abate the nuisance. It is interesting to note that in most cases it was found that by exercising reasonable care in the methods of stoking the amount of smoke emitted was greatly reduced. The apparent lack of care displayed by boiler attendants in some instances leads one to suggest that a little time expended by the management in explaining the correct methods of firing would be well worth while, and would result in reducing atmospheric pollution to an appreciable extent, and incidentally would effect a considerable saving in fuel.

With a view to obtaining the co-operation of manufacturers and stokers in this matter a card of "Instructions to Boiler Attendants" has been supplied in several instances by the Public Health Department.

Complaints were received during the year concerning the emission of dust from an aluminium refining works which had been established in one of the congested districts of the City. Investigation proved that an existing and most unsuitable building had been acquired, and as the premises did not constitute a "new building" the submission of plans had not been called for. At the time of investigation the management were negotiating with a firm of engineers with a view to the installation of a dust-collecting plant. However, on the advice of the inspector, this idea was abandoned and the business was transferred to a more suitable site.

## Public Abattoir

Supervision of Food Supplies

#### PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The following figures relate to meat inspection work carried out by the Public Health Department inspectors at the abattoir during 1936.

Carcases examined:—

		Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.
Beasts Calves Sheep and lambs Pigs	•••	8,075 3,521 46,538 21,742	2,273 71 595 2,174	10,348 3,592 47,133 23,916

#### Meat unfit for Food.

Tuberculosis.

No. of cases where the whole carcase was destroyed ... 110
No. of cases where only parts of carcases were destroyed 993
Organs destroyed:—Heads, 1,636; lungs, 1812; hearts, 468; livers, 776; udders, 63; spleens, 257; kidneys, 241; stomachs, 257; intestines, 458; mesenteries, 1,197; omentums, 137.

#### Other Diseases and Conditions.

No. of cases where the whole carcase was destroyed ... 106
No. of cases where only parts of carcases were destroyed 99
Organs destroyed:—Heads, 187; lungs, 1,014; hearts, 485; livers, 1,264; udders, 209; spleens, 178; kidneys, 403; stomachs, 206; intestines, 235; mesenteries, 236; omentums, 163.

Total weight of meat and offals destroyed.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis Other diseases and conditions.		10 17	2 3	18 27
Total	61	S	2	17

All meat and offals which were found to be unfit for human food were surrendered by the owners with the exception of the carcase and organs of a cow which was slaughtered outside the City and consigned to the Abattoir Meat Market. This carcase was found to be diseased and unfit for human food and was seized and destroyed under a magistrate's order.

In a number of cases carcases slaughtered outside the City were consigned to the Abattoir Meat Market and submitted for

inspection. One carcase of mutton and two carcases of veal together with the respective organs were found to be unfit for food and were surrendered.

During the year ten cows were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925; seven of these were affected with advanced tuberculosis and were destroyed; three were affected with localised tuberculosis and the affected organs were destroyed.

There has been no case of notifiable contagious disease at the Abattoir during the year, but two cases of swine erysipelas were observed involving the surrender of the carcases and organs of five pigs which were affected with acute erysipelas. The facilities for the immediate slaughter of contact animals were of immense value in preventing the spread of the disease.

Ante-mortem examination of bovine animals admitted for slaughter shows an increasing number in a condition of advanced pregnancy. Where possible the consignor is notified and the animal is returned to the farm. In other cases the butcher-owner is advised and where possible the animal is re-sold to dairy farmers.

It is very gratifying to place on record the fact that, owing to co-operation between the butchers and the meat inspectors, 100 per cent. of the sheep and lambs slaughtered at the Abattoir during the past year have been de-toed. The practice of leaving the feet on the carcase, particularly in case of early season's lamb is a very old trade custom and consequently has been difficult to terminate. There is nothing to commend such a practice and much to be said against it from a public health point of view. Despite discretion in the selection and purchase of lambs, and due skill in the dressing of the carcase, the whole effect may well be spoiled by leaving on the carcase that part which comes in contact with so much dirt, i.e., the feet. It is probable that Coventry is the first town to break from this old tradition and there is no reason to think that there will be a return to the old and unhygienic practice.

The increased incidence of diseased conditions detected at the Abattoir does not necessarily point to a general increase of disease amongst food animals but may be due almost entirely to three factors. Firstly, the slaughter of the more susceptible of the food animals, namely bovines and pigs, has shown a gradual increase in numbers, whereas the slaughter of the animals which show considerably less susceptibility to disease, namely sheep and lambs, has shown a gradual decrease in numbers. Secondly, the number of animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, has increased. Thirdly, and most important, is the fact that it is becoming more generally known amongst producers over an increasingly wide area that the Abattoir is open at all times to receive animals, which by reason of accident, disease, exposure to disease or distressed conditions, should be slaughtered as soon as possible. The proportion of carcases slaughtered for reasons of emergency and found to be unfit for human food is of course very high.

#### Private Slaughterhouses.

There are only ten private slaughterhouses in the City and these are situated in the added areas. Definite progress has been made during the year in regard to the closure of these houses, for the necessary powers were obtained under the latest Coventry Corporation Act which received the Royal Assent in July, 1936. Briefly the Act empowers the local authority to prohibit, after six months' notice, the slaughtering of any food animals for the purpose of trade, except in a slaughterhouse provided by the Corporation. Subject to certain conditions the Corporation are required to pay compensation to the owner or occupier of any slaughterhouse in which slaughtering is prohibited. Exception was made in one case, namely that of a slaughterhouse in the Longford area. The provisions of the Act are not to apply to this particular slaughterhouse until after the expiration of three years from the date when the Act became operative.

The requisite notices for discontinuing slaughtering on private premises have been duly published and copies served on

the occupiers concerned.

The 43 private slaughterhouses, which formerly existed in the pre-extension City, were closed by agreement in 1932. A full account of this great sanitary reform has been given in previous reports.

## Unsound Meat-Private Slaughterhouses.

During the year, 16 notifications were received from 6 butchers as required by Part 2 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The notifications concerned the carcases of 7 heifers, 5 cows, 2 pigs and 2 sheep. The quantity of unsound or diseased meat surrendered and destroyed as a result was estimated to amount to 1,191 lbs. Of the total weight of meat destroyed, 1,142 lbs. of beef and 7 lbs. of pork were tuberculous.

Inspections of the private slaughterhouses have been carried out by sanitary inspectors who are qualified meat inspectors. A total of 254 inspections have been made and the following carcases were examined:—Beef, 161; mutton and lamb, 402; pork

and veal, 153.

## Hawking of Meat.

Additional powers were granted during the year under the 1936 Coventry Corporation Act for the registration of meat hawkers' premises, used for the storage of meat or of meat food products. The Act provides that no person, other than a person keeping an open shop, shall sell, or offer or expose for sale any meat or meat food products from a cart or other vehicle, or from any basket or barrow, unless he holds a certificate from the Corporation approving of the accommodation used by him for the storage of meat. The clauses of the Act are designed to ensure that reasonable precautions are taken by meat hawkers to protect meat and meat food products from contamination by being stored on unsuitable premises.

Powers of entry are given to the medical officer, the sanitary inspector or other authorised officers for the purpose of inspecting any premises in the City which are used or believed to be used for the storage of meat or meat food products.

## Inspection of Fresh Meat brought to the City from Outside.

Provisions are included in the 1936 Coventry Corporation Act empowering the Corporation to make byelaws for preventing meat or any part of the carcase of an animal brought into the City and intended for food, from being offered for sale, or sold, or deposited for sale or for preparation for sale until after it is

inspected by an officer of the Corporation.

The Act further provides that no such byelaw shall apply to meat or any part of a carcase which is subject to the provisions of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, or to any meat or part of a carcase which has been inspected and passed as fit for food by a duly qualified inspector of the district in which the animal has been slaughtered, and gives to the Corporation the right to require reasonable proof that the meat has been inspected and passed.

The operation of such byelaws will secure a more efficient system of meat inspection, in that there will be an assurance that all meat exposed for sale or sold in the City has been inspected. Under pre-existing legislation it was possible for meat or parts of carcases to be brought into the City from outlying districts and

to be sold without prior inspection.

## Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING.

Since 1st April, 1935, this Act has been applicable to all food animals slaughtered in the City. Most of the slaughtering is carried on at the public abattoir where both electrically operated instruments and captive bolt pistols are in use for stunning. The former are suitable for small animals and the latter for large animals. The occupiers of the few remaining private slaughterhouses have, without exception, adopted the captive bolt pistol for all animals slaughtered therein. Adherence to the provisions of the Act has been strictly observed. No case of infringement has been found during the year.

#### SLAUGHTERERS' LICENCES.

Section 3 of the Act requires the licensing of slaughtermen by the local authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence. The figures as to licensed slaughtermen in the City are given below, viz.:—

Licences in operation January, 1936 ... ... 254
New licences granted during 1936 ... ... ... 30
Total number of licences in operation December, 1936 284

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

In these Regulations "meat" is defined as meaning the flesh of cattle, swine, sheep and goats and includes bacon and ham, also edible offal and fat intended for human consumption. With the object of ensuring that such meat is produced, handled and conveyed under hygienic conditions, the Regulations were made. They are very comprehensive in character, giving as they do, powers to examine meat at all stages from production to sale for consumption. They provide for the notification of animals intended for slaughter and the immediate notification of disease or unsoundness observed after slaughter.

Shops, stores and vehicles have been kept under observation as far as possible and in this connection 561 visits were made by inspectors during the year. Contraventions were discovered in 22 instances and these were remedied following the service of notices.

## INSPECTION OF FOOD AT MARKETS, SHOPS AND STORES.

The markets, shops and stores where food is prepared and exposed for sale were kept under observation during the year. In this connection 1,466 visits and inspections were made. It may be remarked that there exists a very helpful co-operation between traders and the department. Shopkeepers are encouraged to seek the advice of the inspectors by notifying any suspicious foodstuffs for inspection, and certificates are issued covering all foods surrendered. Under the heading "Unsound Food" will be found particulars of the various foods surrendered. It is gratifying to record the marked improvement brought about at the Barracks Market. The old and out-of-date stalls, with their canvas sides and backs (often torn and dilapidated), were totally inadequate. These have happily given place to a well-arranged and covered market.

#### Milk.

The average daily quantity of milk consumed in the City during the year was estimated to be 9,618 gallons. This is a considerable increase on the previous year's consumption which was estimated to be 7,917 gallons. This increase is due to the growth of the City population and also to the increasing vogue of the "milk habit." In the latter connection may be mentioned the scheme now in operation for the supply of milk to school children and the adoption of similar schemes by industrial concerns. Of the 9,618 gallons of milk consumed, about 2,500 gallons were produced at in-City farms, and considerably over two-thirds of the total daily supply was pasteurised and delivered in bottles or containers.

Chemical analysis revealed that of the 174 samples analysed during the year, three were found to be adulterated with added water, and in nine cases the fat content was found to be below the prescribed legal limit.

#### Designated Milks.

The production and sale of designated milk are now subject to the new Special Designations Order which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936. This Order revokes the old Orders of 1923 and 1934 and introduces a new system of milk grading. There are now three designations :-

- (1) "Tuberculin Tested."(2) "Accredited."(3) "Pasteurised."

The grade "Tuberculin Tested" is now the highest, and corresponds to a combination of the old designations "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)." It is milk from cows that have passed the tuberculin test for freedom from tuberculosis.

The designation "Accredited" may be used in connection with milk that accords with a prescribed standard and comes from cows that have passed a veterinary inspection but not a tuberculin test for tuberculosis.

The third designation "Pasteurised" is applicable to milk that has been heated at 145° F. for 30 minutes.

The total number of licences issued during the year was 25, this being an increase of 9 over the previous year's total. The number and nature of licences issued during the year under review and also those for the previous year are set out below:—

Granted under the old Order.	1935.	1936.
"Certified" Milk, Dealer's licence	. 2	2
"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Bottling estab-		
	I	I
"Grade A," Producer's licence	4	5
,, Bottling establishment	. 2	2
,, Dealer's licence	I	
~	I	τ
"Pasteurised," Pasteurising establishment	2	2
,, Dealer's licence	2	2
,, Supplementary licence		I
Granted under the new Order.		1936.
"Tuberculin Tested" (Certified) Dealer's licence	e .	I
Supplementary licence		I
"Accredited," Producer's licence		4
,, Bottling establishment		i
Supplementary licence		2

In accordance with the requirements of the Order the necessary clinical examinations of cows were carried out. The undermentioned samples of graded milk were submitted to the public health laboratory at Birmingham University for bacteriological investigation with the following results, viz.:-

Designation of milk.	No. of Samples examined.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Remarks.
Certified or Tuberculin Tested	} 20	18	2	Taken at request of Ministry of Health
Grade "A" or Accredited	} 16	14	2	_
Pasteurised	21	20	1	_

In each of the five unsatisfactory cases, full investigation was made and thereafter samples from the same respective sources proved satisfactory.

#### Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 106 samples were submitted to the laboratory at Birmingham University for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of these samples, 71 were of milk produced within the City and 35 were of milk on sale in the City but produced outside the boundary. Of the 71 samples of City milk 10 proved positive; of the 35 samples produced outside 2 were positive.

In the case of each positive sample of milk produced in the City, careful investigation was made and effective action taken. Veterinary inspection of the herds concerned was carried out, and group samples and individual samples were taken and examined as necessary. Details of typical cases are given below:—

- Case 1.—Individual sample proved positive. This followed a positive group sample obtained at the end of 1935.

  Affected cow slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.
- Case 2.—One group sample and three individual samples obtained. One of latter proved positive. The samples were of "Grade A" milk. Affected cow ascertained and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.
- Case 3.—Five individual samples taken, of which one was positive. Affected cow slaughtered under the Tuber-culosis Order.
- Case 4.—Initial group sample and one of seven subsequent individual samples were positive. Affected cow traced and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

The two positive samples from outside areas were of milk produced at two farms in the administrative County. Both cases were referred to the County Authority and in each instance the affected cow was ascertained and slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

#### Purveyors of Milk.

Number of retail purveyors selling loose milk within the City:—	Year 1935.	Year 1936.
(a) Residing in the City	263	210
(b) Residing outside the City	128	122
Number of retail purveyors selling bottled milk only (residing in City)	454	462
Number of wholesale traders and producers (not selling by retail)		
within the City	29	26

During the past year, 630 inspections were made of dairies, milkshops and milk vehicles. Infringements of the Milk and Dairies Orders were observed in 30 instances. Magisterial proceedings were instituted in 4 instances, namely, one case for conveying milk in a dirty vehicle and 3 cases in respect of the bottling of milk in the public street. (See table relating to Magisterial Proceedings.)

Extracts of the Milk and Dairies Order were sent to all registered producers, and to wholesale and retail purveyors. These set out the principal provisions in relation to the production, handling and distribution of milk

The sale of loose milk from small general stores has been discontinued in 28 instances. The undesirable practice of exposing milk for sale in open bowls at general stores has now happily given place to the more hygienic method of distribution of milk in sealed bottles or cartons.

#### Cowsheds.

Number	of cowkeepers on Register, January,	1936	70
, ,	,, ,, discontinued during the	year	2
٠,	added during the year		2
, ,	on Register, December, 1936		70
11	of visits paid during the year		439
, ,	of notices issued		9

The number of cowkeepers on the register at the close of the year remains the same as in the previous year. In two instances the farm premises, including six sheds, were demolished, the land having been acquired for building purposes; at two other existing farms cowkeeping was re-commenced. Seven old dilapidated sheds were dispensed with during the year and at one farm a new shed constructed on modern lines was erected. Marked improvements were effected at 29 sheds in relation to drainage, lighting and ventilation, etc.

All the farm premises have, as far as possible, been kept under observation throughout the year. 439 visits were made and contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order were noted in

21 cases; these were remedied after the service of notices.

It is gratifying to record that during recent years the standard of cleanliness in regard to the methods of production has considerably improved.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Mr. Dale, the Veterinary Inspector, reports as follows:-

"I have pleasure in submitting my report on the examination of dairy herds within the City of Coventry for the year 1936. The number of cows is about 1,000, of which about 160 are "dry" and awaiting calving. The general condition on the whole is good. The number of cases of non-specific inflammatory conditions of the udder has been less than in previous years. Six cases were observed. Four cases of tubercular disease likely to affect the milk were discovered. In these cases the affected cows were immediately removed from the herd under the Tuberculosis Order. I am certain that this increase in the number of cases of dangerous tubercular disease is due more to improved supervision of milk supply within the City than to any definite extension of disease amongst cattle."

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

These Regulations prohibit the general use of preservative and colouring matter in articles of food, and provide that no person shall manufacture for sale or sell any article of food which contains preservative other than one of those mentioned in the Regulations.

Prior to the introduction of these Regulations there was a growing tendency to use certain preservatives and colouring matters in the preparation of many of the important items of food. Analyses have been made during the year of most of the foods in general use and of the 449 samples examined 15 samples of sausages and one of jam were found to contain a permissible

preservative within the prescribed legal limits.

The Regulations require that when articles of food containing preservatives are sold or exposed for sale, the presence of a preservative shall be declared at the time of sale either by means of a label affixed to the packet or by a suitable notice displayed in a conspicuous position in the shop. It would appear that this provision is not generally known as there is still a number of shop-keepers who offend in this respect particularly with regard to the sale of preserved sausages. In this connection it was found necessary to caution vendors in 3 instances during the year.

#### Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from markets, shops and stores:—

611 lbs. of beef; 18 lbs. of ham; 45 lbs. of bacon; 1 cwt. of pigs' feet; 24 couples of rabbits; 6 geese; 30½ cwts. of wet fish; 8 cwts. of

shell fish; 7 cwts. 6 stones of cured fish; 77 tins and 26 lbs. of tinned fish; 23 pots of meat and fish paste; 19 boxes of kippers; 70 lbs. of tinned beef; 7 jars and 6 lbs. of tongue; 11 lbs. of frozen eggs; 20 tins of milk; 28 ozs. of tinned cream; 361½ lbs. of tinned tomatoes; 410 lbs. of tinned fruit; 7 tins of beans; 15 jars of salad dressing; 23 cwts. of carrots; 18 lbs. of peas; 8 cwts. of cabbages; 17½ cwts. of apples; 60 cwts. 80 lbs. of onions; 40 cwts. of potatoes; 19 lbs. of walnuts.

#### MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM.

It is not compulsory for a person who manufactures ice cream to apply for his premises to be registered with the Local Authority. The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911, contains clauses in regard to premises where ice cream is manufactured and requires the occupier of such premises to take all reasonable precautions to guard against the contamination of ice cream and the ingredients used in its manufacture. A Register is kept of all persons dealing in ice cream, and all premises where this commodity is manufactured or sold are kept as far as possible under observation.

Number	of names of	on Register, [	January, 19,	36	132
11	,, ε	idded to the	Register d	uring	
		the year		• • •	8
., of		re the sale o		was	
	discontinuo	ed during the	year		3
,, of	names on	the Register,	December,	1936	137*

\*Of this number, 108 are makers of ice cream, the remaining 29 being vendors only.

# FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.

During the year 449 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, who certified 427 samples to be genuine and 22 adulterated.

The samples detailed in the table below were collected in the following manner:—

Formal samples, 176; informal samples, 273.

Articles.			Total.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
New Milk			174	162	12
Condensed Tinned	Milk		4	4	
Cream (tinned)			12	12	• •
Cream (fresh)			6	6	• •
Dried Milk			5	4	1
Butter			46	46	• •
Margarine			21	17	4
Lard			24	23	1
Cake			8	8	• •
Confectionery			6	6	••
Cocoa	• •	- 1	6	6	••
Tea			7	7	•
Custard Powder			8	8	• •
			6	6	
			7	7	••
Ground Rice			6	6	
Baking Powder			6	6	••
Blanc Mange Power	der		5	5	••
Egg substitute			3	3	• •
Ground Almonds		٠.,	3	8	• •
Arrowroot			3	3	.;
Jam .			12	11	1
Dried Fruit Salad			6	6	• •
Dried Peas			1	1	
			22	19	3
Pork Sausage			15	15	• •
			2	2	••
	• •		5	5	• •
Fish Paste			5	5	••
Chicken and Ham			1	1	••
Roast Turkey and	Ham		1	1	
Jellied Veal			1	1	
Beef Dripping			4	4	••
Sauce			4	4	
Pickles			4	4	•••
Totals			449	427	22

## Particulars Relating to the Adulterated Samples.

Milk.

Of the 174 samples of milk, 162 were found to be genuine and 12 adulterated.

Of the adulterated samples, 3 contained added water to the extent of 15 per cent., 20 per cent. and 12 per cent., and 9 were found to be deficient of fat varying in amounts from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent.

The circumstances of each case are set out below and for convenience are referred to by letter:—

(1) Samples containing added water: 3 (Formal).

(A) The samples in this instance were obtained from the same dairyman and were purchased as he was selling on his round. The first sample contained 15 per cent. of added water, whilst two subsequent samples contained 20 per cent. and 12 per cent. of added water. The dairyman in question was supplied by another dairyman, and one sample obtained from a churn in course of delivery from the dairyman supplying the milk was found to be genuine. Further samples were

demanded by the Inspector from milk in a second churn and a bucket; the dairyman prevented the Inspecter from taking the samples by riding away. Both dairymen were prosecuted and convicted, the one being fined £15 and 39/- costs for selling adulterated milk, and the other £10 for obstructing the Inspector.

#### (2) Samples deficient of fat: 9 (Formal).

These samples were obtained in connection with six different cases involving four retail dairymen selling milk on rounds, one producer-retailer, and one shopkeeper.

(B) In this case a sample purchased from a retail dairyman was certified to be 3 per cent. deficient of fat; a second sample proved to be 20 per cent. deficient of fat. The dairyman was supplied by a farmer in the County; a sample obtained in course of delivery was down to the limit in fat, whilst an "appeal-to-cow" sample proved to be 3 per cent. deficient of fat. In these circumstances the dairyman and farmer were continued. cautioned.

(C) Two samples obtained from a dairyman were found to be 16 per cent. and 10 per cent. deficient of fat. The place of delivery was at a farm in the County and samples of "mornings" and "evenings" milk were obtained by the County Inspector. The "mornings" milk was 10 per cent. deficient of fat and the "evenings" milk contained 4 per cent. of fat this being in evers of the legal standard. An cent. of fat, this being in excess of the legal standard. "appeal-to-cow" sample was 10 per cent. deficient. letter of caution was addressed to the dairyman, and farmer's attention was called to the deficiencies by County Authority. -Athe

County Authority.

(D) One sample purchased from a dairyman was found to be 6 per cent. deficient of fat, whilst a second sample, although genuine, was poor in quality. A sample procured in course of delivery from the farmer to the dairyman proved to be genuine and of good quality. In this case the dairyman delivered the milk from buckets conveyed on a bicycle, and re-filled his buckets from his churn which was deposited in a yard at the back of a customer's house. Unless care was taken to mix the milk before filling up his buckets the fat would not be evenly distributed and would result in the milk at the bottom of the churn being deficient. The fat deficiency in this case was probably due to improper mixing as explained above, and not to any wilful abstraction. The dairyman was therefore cautioned. therefore cautioned.

(E) Two samples purchased from a dairyman were found to be 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. deficient of fat. The supply was obtained at a farm in the County. Samples obtained at the farm were genuine but poor in quality. The vendor in this case had previously been cautioned for a similar offence and had since appeared to have taken all precautions to ensure that the milk was properly mixed. In these circumstances the dairyman was informed of the deficiencies and kept under

observation.

(F) In this case a sample obtained from a producer-retailer was deficient of 3 per cent. of fat; a second sample was obtained and certified to be genuine. In view of the slight deficiency the vendor was kept under observation and further samples were obtained which proved to be genuine and of good quality.

(G) In this case a shopkeeper sold bottled milk and obtained his supply from a local farm. A half-pint bottle of milk was purchased and found to be 6 per cent. deficient of fat. A sample obtained in course of delivery from the farmer to the shopkeeper was found to be genuine. As there was no reason to appear that he had a proposition of the farmer to the shopkeeper was found to be genuine. to suspect the shopkeeper, investigation was made at the farm which proved that the deficiency was due to the milk not being "bulked" or properly mixed before bottling.

It is interesting to note that during recent years a considerable number of samples have been found to be below the legal standard of 3 per cent. for fat. Locally this has been found to be due to two principal causes:

- (1) The poor quality of milk given by certain individual cows in a herd and the milk of that herd not being properly "bulked," and
- (2) The lack of proper mixing on the part of retail distributors.

It is often taken for granted that the movement of the vehicle in which milk is conveyed is sufficient to keep the milk well mixed. This, however, is not the case, analyses having proved repeatedly that thorough mixing can only be ensured by plunging well with a plunger consisting of a perforated metal disc about six inches diameter, provided with a suitable handle capable of reaching the milk at the bottom of the churn.

All the samples of milk were reported to be free from preservatives, artificial colouring matter, and excessive amounts of

extraneous dirt.

**Condensed Milk.** The samples of condensed milk were certified to be genuine and correctly labelled in accordance with the Condensed Milk Regulations.

**Dried Milk.** The analyses of all the samples of dried milk proved to be satisfactory. In one instance, however, the packet was not correctly labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

Margarine, Lard and Jam. One informal sample of margarine was found to contain 16.55 per cent. of moisture. A further sample was obtained which proved to be satisfactory. Three other samples of margarine were reported to be unsatisfactory by reason of incorrect labelling.

The sample of lard, certified to be unsatisfactory, was actually sold as lard substitute. A formal sample of lard was subsequently obtained from the same vendor and this proved to be genuine.

One sample of jam was found to contain 48 parts per million

of sulphur dioxide, this being 8 parts per million in excess of the maximum amount permitted under the Regulations. Subsequent samples proved to be genuine.

Sausages. Of the 37 samples of sausages submitted, 15 contained the permissible preservative sulphur dioxide in amounts within the prescribed legal limit of 450 parts per million.

In three instances, however, the presence of a preservative was not declared at the time of sale, the sausages were therefore reported as adulterated. The vendors were cautioned, after which the requisite notices were displayed in the shops.

## Drugs.

The Coventry Insurance Committee cause periodical samples to be taken of drugs and appliances as supplied by local chemists to insured persons. In this connection, Mr. Lee Gordon, the Clerk to the Committee, kindly furnishes the following note, viz.:—

"During the year 20 tests were taken—16 of mixtures and of appliances. In every case the Analyst's report was

satisfactory."

Mental Deficiency

Mental Treatment

Welfare of Blind Persons

Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb

### MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Institutional Provision. On another page particulars are given of such defectives as were under institutional care at the year-end. It will be observed that 72 cases were in recognised institutions. In order to obtain accommodation for these cases in the past it has been necessary to distribute them among no less than 13 institutions in various parts of the country. There are other local cases for whom institutional accommodation, although desirable, often cannot be obtained when required. As explained in previous reports, these circumstances have caused the Mental Deficiency Act Committee to give long and careful consideration to the matter of providing concentrated institutional accommodation for all local defectives who need it. In this connection, the possibility was first explored of enlarging and developing the existing Exhall Institution to form a Mental Deficiency Colony for all eligible local cases. This proposal was finally rejected as uneconomic. The other proposal was to enter into an agreement with the governing body of the Great Barr Park Colony to secure the provision of 200 additional beds at the Colony specifically to take all Coventry institutional cases. During the year under review, consultation between the Corporation and the joint Board of the Great Barr Park Colony has happily resulted in the completion of an agreement to this end. It is anticipated that the Joint Board will proceed to provide the necessary additional buildings at Great Barr during the current year. Coventry will be largely on a "customer" basis in this connection, although provision is made in the agreement for Coventry representation on the House Committee of the Colony.

The completion of the additional accommodation (200 beds) at Great Barr under the terms of the agreement will enable all Coventry institutional cases to be collected under one roof in properly classified accommodation in a Colony which is within reasonable distance (23 miles) of the City. The cases which will be sent to Great Barr are made up as follows:—(a) the cases at present in various other mental deficiency institutions in various parts of the country, (b) the mentally defective cases at present in various institutions at the cost of the Public Assistance Committee, (c) the mentally defective cases at present in Hatton Mental Hospital, and (d) the cases for whom institutional accommodation is necessary albeit hitherto unobtainable.

The fruition of the scheme will further enable all local defectives to be placed under the administration of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee instead of the present arrangement whereby they are partly under that Committee and partly under the Public Assistance Committee.

Ascertainment. The ascertainment of mental defectives is effected in the main (a) by means of notifications by the Local Education Authority following early ascertainment in the schools jointly by school medical staff and head teachers, (b) in the course

of routine home visiting by the health visitors, and by the examination by departmental medical officers of putative cases so referred, and (c) by reports from the Courts or police indicating putative cases which are then examined by departmental medical officers. During the year under review, 12 cases were notified by the Local Education Authority and 12 cases were otherwise initially ascertained.

Guardianship. At the year-end, 26 local cases were under guardianship at their homes. All guardianship cases are regularly visited by the health visiting staff and seen at home periodically by the departmental medical officers. In each case an appropriate guardianship allowance is made if necessary according to the disclosed circumstances of the family. Other provision is made as necessary, as for example, the regular supply of thyroid extract to an appropriate case.

Statutory Supervision. At the year-end, there were 193 local cases under statutory supervision. These cases are regularly visited by the health visiting staff and are seen as necessary by the departmental medical officers.

Occupation Centres and Home Training. Up to now, it has not been possible to establish any local scheme under this heading.

Licence Discharge and After-Care. In three instances during the year Licence from institutions was granted. One case on Licence was returned to the institution and two cases on Licence were transferred to guardianship. In regard to after-care, routine advisory supervision is given by the health visitors and as necessary by the departmental medical officers.

### 1936. ANNUAL RETURNS AS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

		$\mathbf{M}$ .	F.	Total.
Ι.	No. of cases in Institutions	43	33	76
2.	No. of cases under Guardianship	8	18	26
3.	No. of cases under Statutory Super-			
	vision	105	88	193
за.	No. of cases in "places of safety"	3	2	5
		159	141	300
4.	No. of cases receiving:—			
	(a) Indoor Poor Law Relief	42	30	72
	(b) Outdoor Poor Law Relief	3	1	4
	• •			
		45	31	76
5.	No. of cases under Voluntary			
	Supervision	4	10	14

6.	No. of cases registered in 1936	:			
	(a) Education Committee No	tifi-			
	cation		10	2	12
	(b) Parents' request			I	I
	(c) Prison Authorities		I		I
	(d) Transfers from other are	eas		4	4
	(e) Medical Practitioners		5	I	6
7.	No. of cases removed from reg	ister			
·	in 1936 :—				
	(a) Left City		1		I
	(b) Died		I	2	3
	(c) Removed on marriage			2	2

(The figures under heading 6 are included under headings 1 to 4 above).

Of the 76 cases shown above as under Institutional care, 4 were at the end of the year on leave of absence. The other 72

cases were maintained in the following Institutions:

Midland Counties' Institution, 25; Stapleton Institution, Bristol, 3; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 7; Worcester Municipal Homes, 1; Dudley Institution, 2; Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, 8; Stallington Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, 1; Home of Holy Innocents, Exeter, 1; Besford Court, 2; Belmont Nursery, Croydon, 1; St. Teresa's Home, Lewisham, 1; Great Barr Park Colony, 19; Sunfield Home, Birmingham, 1.

The average cost of maintenance per case per week of the above 72 patients was 27s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . as compared with 26s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . on

December 31st, 1935.

The total cost of Institutional treatment in 1936 was £4,909 9s. 10d.

TABLE SHEWING CLASSIFICATION OF ALL MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AND HOW DEALT WITH.

Classification.	In Institutions.			Under Guardianship.			Under supervision in own homes.			Grand Totals.			
		М.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total	м.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total
Feeble minded		31	25	56	6	17	23	73	59	132	110	101	211
Imbeciles		13	8	21	3	1	4	25	21	46	41	30	71
Idiots	• •	2	1	3	1		1	7	8	15	10	9	19
Moral Imbeciles		1	2	3				2	3	5	3	5	8
		47	36	83†	10	18	28†	107	91	198*	164	145	309

None of the cases at present maintained by the Public Assistance Committee is included.

<sup>†</sup> Nine cases included in this table are not a charge on this City. Seven (4 males and 3 females) are in the State Institution; one male and one female under guardianship, were transferred to Coventry, but remained non-chargeable.

<sup>\*</sup> Five cases included here were in a "place of safety."

The Guardianship cases are all under the care of their parents at home and the Mental Deficiency Act Committee makes a weekly grant in each necessitous case. At the 31st December, 1936, there were 22 cases receiving an allowance as shown hereunder:—

3	cases	receiving	16/-	per	week.
2	cases	, ,	15/-	,,	
3	eases	1 2	12/6	, ,	
-1	case	1.1	10/6	,,	
7	cases	1.5	10/-	, ,	
2	cases	1.7	7/6	, ,	
4	cases	, ,	5/-	,,	

The circumstances of each of these cases are reconsidered every six months and the allowances revised if necessary in accordance with the information obtained.

## Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Under this Act treatment in a mental hospital or an institution is available without prior certification to persons of unsound mind who are accepted as voluntary applicants for treament, or for whom temporary treatment is recommended by their medical advisers.

During 1936, the facilities under this Act were utilised as follows:—

1.	The No. of patients in Hatton Mental Hospital under this Act on January		
	ıst, 1936, was	Voluntary	20
		Temporary	
2.	The No. of patients admitted during 1936		
	was	Voluntary	39
		Temporary	5
3.	The No. of patients discharged (37) or		
	died (3)	Voluntary.	34
		Temporary	6
4.	The No. of patients remaining under treatment at the Mental Hospital on		
	December 31st, 1936, was	Voluntary	25
	, 1950,	Temporary	
۶.	Of the 44 patients admitted during 1936,	1	

- 7 had previously been under treatment in a mental hospital.
  6. In addition to the above, one voluntary
- patient admitted to a London Mental
  Hospital remained chargeable by law
  to Coventry
- 7. The average length of stay in the mental hospital of the 40 patients who were discharged or died during 1936 was 100 days each.

8. The cost of treatment and maintenance during the year of the 67 patients dealt with was £1,267 16s. 8d. or £18 15s. 5d. per patient.

# Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The local scheme in connection with the provision of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons continues to work well. The assistance is administered by the Coventry Society for the Blind for and subject to the control of the City Council. During 1936, payments to the extent of £1,323 were made by the Corporation to the Society to cover the allowances disbursed.

The Postmaster kindly gives the information that, under the Wireless Telegraphy (Facilities for Blind Persons) Act, 113 free licences have been issued to blind persons in the City.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report (for the year 1936) to the City Council, of the Coventry Society for the Blind, viz.:—

"The Committee for the Coventry Society for the Blind have pleasure in presenting a report of the year's work to the City Council.

At the close of the year there were 172 registered members of the Society. There have been eleven deaths during the year; one person has been transferred to another area; and four persons have been transferred from other areas to Coventry. Of the 27 persons who have been sent for examination by an Ophthalmic Surgeon, 18 have been registered, one—whose blindness had been questioned—has been retained on the register, and eight were pronounced not blind within the meaning of the Act. Of these eight, one was sent to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and was successfully operated upon for double cataract, and has since been able to resume sighted work. All the eight names were placed on the register as observation cases, two to be sent for re-examination in twelve months' time and in the meantime to be supplied with glasses. Every possible effort has been made for the preservation of indifferent sight, and for all cases to have the best available advice if there seemed to be any hope of recovery or improvement of sight.

It is again our pleasant duty to record that no blind baby has been registered since 1931.

As we have pointed out many times, the proportion of blind persons who are able to earn their own livelihood is small, as there are so many who are overtaken by blindness in middle life or old age when they are past being trained for any occupation for which sight is not essential. Of those who are fortunate enough to have employment, seventeen are Home Workers under the supervision of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, and continuous efforts have been made to bring them and their

work into prominence. By the kindness of Messrs. Allwood, Fleet Street, an empty shop was placed at the disposal of the Society for a few days in August for use as a Depôt on Geranium Day, and for demonstrations by workers. In October, at the Modern Housekeeping Exhibition in the Drill Hall, a large Stand was lent to the Society, free of charge, and for ten days different workers demonstrated and received orders which kept them busy for some weeks.

The Kiosk has had a successful year's trading, and its value in giving employment to a partially-sighted member cannot be over-estimated. At the end of the year, a new site had to be found for it as the land in Hales Street was required for building purposes, but by the kindness of the City Council, a site was provided on the Pool Meadow next to the Corporation Bus Station where, it is hoped, equally good business will be done.

On 5th October a Fashion Parade was held in Trinity Hall, by invitation of Mrs. T. E. Friswell and Mrs. Staner, when models made in the workshops of the Birmingham Institution for the Blind were displayed. The Parade was very successful and resulted in many orders being given.

The Annual Conference promoted by the Midland Counties' Association for the Blind was held in Birmingham in March, and was well attended by representatives of Local Authorities, Secretaries and Home Teachers. In the morning there was a discussion on the Report of the Advisory Committee on the Unemployable Blind, and at the afternoon session Commander Daniels gave an address on Wireless for the Blind, which was followed by a discussion. The Commander also gave a description of the Talking Book, and opportunities were given for delegates to hear some records.

The class held on Tuesday afternoons by Mrs. Ray, for teaching handicrafts, has been well attended throughout the year. The articles made there are finding a ready sale amongst the friends of those who make them. The monthly social evenings have been thoroughly appreciated by the members, and they and the Committee are greatly indebted to the Churches and Organisations whose members make this act of social service part of their programme year after year. On several occasions the entire programme has been in the hands of blind artists.

The Secretary, in conclusion, would like to place on record her appreciation of the very pleasant relationship between Dr. Massey and his staff and the Voluntary Society, and also of the constant efforts of the Chairman, Alderman T. E. Friswell, for the welfare of the Blind."

R. E. STANER,
Hon. Secretary.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31St, 1936.

TABLE I. - Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)

Age periods.								Total		
0—1	1—5	5—16	16—21	21—40	40—50	50—65	65—70	70 & over	MI.	Per- F. sons
M. F.	M. F.	M. F. 8 5	M. F. 3 2	M. F.		M. F. 34 23	M. F.		92	80 172

## TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

	Age periods.								
0-1	15	5—10	10 - 20	20-30	3040	40-50	50-60	<b>60</b> —70	70 & over
M. F. 14 9			M. F. 6 4		M. F. 7 5	M. F. 15 5	M. F. 15 17	M. F. 17 20	M. F. 6 13

## TABLE III.—Children of School Age.

	No	rmal	Men d <b>e</b> fe	tally ctive	Phys defe	ically ctive
	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.
In Schools for the Blind	 2	5	1		N	Vil.

## TABLE IV.—Training and Employment (Age 16 and over).

Employed by Blind Organisa- tions. (b) Home Workers						(d) Total Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Un	e <b>m</b> pl	oyable	Total		
M.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total	М.	F	Total	M.	F.	Pe soi
13	4	17	9	. , 4	13	22	8	30	1	••	1	<b>6</b> 5	67	132	88	75	16

## TABLE Y.—Occupations of employed Blind Persons included in (d) of Table IV.

Agents, Collectors, etc.		1	Knitters (Machine)	4
Basket Workers		2	Labourers	1
Boot Repairers		5	Massage	1
Brush Makers		2	Mat Makers	1
Ohair Seaters		1	Musicians and Music Teachers	1
Clerks and Typist		1	Tuners	5
Dealers, Tea Agents, Newsag	gents,		Miscellaneous	3
	••	2		

	TĀ	TABLE VI.—Physically and Mentally Defective (including those given in Table III).											TABLE VII. Unemployable persons					
	Menta fectiv	•		hysic ectiv	ally e (b).	D	eaf (	(c).			ations ad b.	resident in Homes for Blind, Mental Hospi or Poor Law Instituti				r the		
1.	F.	т.	М.	F.	т.	М.	F	т.	М.	F.	Т.		Ients	a.]	P	oor I	19.W	
1	3	4	2	6	8	1		1	2		2		spite				ions.	
	mbins	tions			itions			itio 18		Tot	al	M.	F.	т.	M.	F.	т.	
ılı.	F.	т.	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	Μ.	F.	Per- sons	1	••	1	1	3	4	
	1	1		2	2		Nil.		6	12	18							

### WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

On behalf of the deaf and dumb, indispensable work is done locally by the Warwickshire Deaf and Dumb Society whose headquarters are at Hill House, Hill Street, Coventry. Especially notable is the successful placement work of the Society. The scope of the Society's activities embraces the areas of the City and the Administrative County. The City Council and the County Council make annual contributions to the Society, although the amounts hitherto given appear inadequate. Circular 1337 issued in 1933 by the Minister of Health indicated to the local authorities concerned the desirability of making such grants to local voluntary societies performing work on behalf of the deaf and dumb as would enable the societies efficiently to do their work. During the year under review, it was essayed jointly with the County to formulate a scheme to grant to the Warwickshire Deaf and Dumb Society such contributions as would meet the case in the light of Circular 1337. A draft scheme was prepared for consideration, but the County authority unfortunately has since intimated non-acceptance. At the same time, both the City and the County have now increased their contributions to the Society. This is extremely helpful pending the further exploration of the matter of a formal scheme.

The following is an extract from the 1936 annual report by Mr. Maxwell S. Fry (Secretary-Superintendent) on the work of the Society, viz.:—

"Register of Deaf and Dumb. The number of genuine Adult Deaf and Dumb Persons, i.e., those educated at a Special Deaf School, on the register of the Society are:—

Coventry ... Males 65. Females 56. Total 121. Warwickshire ... Males 71. Females 60. Total 131.

This gives a total of 252.

The partially deaf, or those becoming so late in life, mentally deficient deaf, and the deaf in Poor Law Institutions or Mental Hospitals are not included in this figure.

Children. There is no proper register, as the Society is not brought into contact with cases until the age of 16 years when they leave Special Schools.

The Deafened. There is no machinery available for dealing with this class of deafness or to promote their welfare. It is impossible for any Society catering for the deaf and dumb with a limited staff and income to contemplate dealing with the deafened.

Individual cases are brought to the notice of the Society and are assisted in every practical way. It must be borne in mind the deafened have been accustomed to a normal life. They retain their natural speech and outlook which is the link that keeps them in touch with everyday life. The first necessity with them is to retain, or regain, their speech and there are two ways of doing this:—

By lip-reading for the totally deaf.
 Aids to hearing for the partially deaf.

The eye should be trained to read the lips and this Society opened a lip-reading class during the winter session. Unfortunately only four would avail themselves of this, but these four amply justified the instruction given them and are now able to lip-read fairly well—two exceptionally so.

With regard to the aids to hearing, which are incidentally the main reason of the deafened seeking the help of the society, they are in many cases of great help; but much care has to be exercised in the selection of such aids, and only firms that are reputable and will allow a free trial should be dealt with.

We have been in touch with-

10 males and 18 females in Coventry.
3 males and 9 females in Warwickshire.
Total: 40.

A situation was found for one Coventry female who has since become stone deaf.

With one exception, all, as far as is known to the Society, are in satisfactory circumstances.

Number of Deaf and Dumb in Employment. Of the 252 Adult Deaf and Dumb on our books, 170 are in regular and suitable employment.

Coventry .. 62 males. 21 females. Warwickshire 63 males. 24 females.

71 females are either married or are single women who remain at home doing housework and are therefore not in need of employment.

Of the males, 3 are old and in receipt of relief or old age pension, 8 are in doubtful work."

The report also gives interesting details concerning twelve deaf and dumb persons—6 school-leavers and 6 adults—for whom the Society found suitable employment during the year.

Coventry Corporation Act, 1936

Provisions concerned with Public Health

# COVENTRY CORPORATION ACT, 1936.

# Sanitary Provisions.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, which received the Royal Assent on July 31st, 1936, contains important sanitary provisions as follows:—

# A .- Concerning Meat and Meat Production.

(i) Prohibition of Private Slaughterhouses.

The 43 private slaughterhouses in the pre-1928 extension City were closed by agreement in 1932. There are, however, 10 remaining private slaughterhouses located in the added areas. A clause enabling the Corporation to secure the closure of these ten residual places was included in the Bill. This clause was opposed unsuccessfully by three of the butchers concerned. The clause was allowed with the proviso that a three years' moratorium be granted to one butcher whose slaughterhouse is admittedly in a higher category than the others at issue.

By Section 56 of the Act the Corporation are empowered, following six months' notice given by advertisement, to prohibit slaughtering in the way of trade except in a slaughterhouse provided by the Corporation. In the case to which the moratorium applies, the notice is not to be given until after the expiration of three years from the passing of the Act. Compensation is to be paid to the owner and occupier of each slaughterhouse closed under the powers conferred by the Act, and if necessary, the amount of compensation is to be determined by arbitration. In each such case, the arbitrator, in arriving at the amount of compensation, is to have regard to the sanitary circumstances of the slaughterhouse.

Thus the position in regard to private slaughterhouses in the City is that 43 have already been closed, and of the remaining 10, 9 will be closed during the current year and 1 in three years' time. All meat production in the City, therefore, will shortly be concentrated in the public abattoir in which the large proportion is already dealt with. This will give completion to the great sanitary reform which was initiated in 1932 by the closure of the 43 private slaughterhouses in the pre-extension City.

(ii) Inspection of fresh meat brought from without into the City.

By Section 55, the Corporation are empowered to make byelaws for preventing the offering for sale of meat brought into the City (save meat to which the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, apply) from outside, until the meat has been inspected and passed either by an appropriate officer of the Corporation or by an appropriate officer of the area of origin. Before making bye-laws in this connection, the Corporation are to consult with the Coventry Master Butchers' Association and the Warwickshire Branch of the National Farmers' Union.

## (iii) Hawking of Meat.

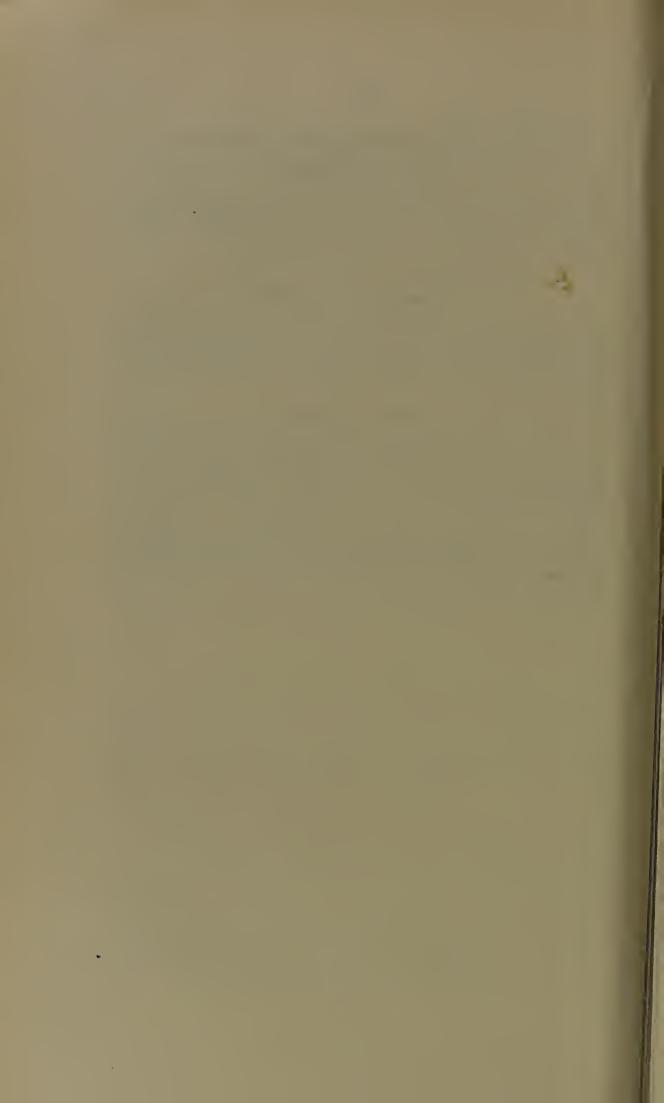
Section 54 empowers the Corporation by resolution to determine that no person (other than a person keeping open shop for the sale of meat or meat food products) shall sell or expose for sale any meat or meat food product from a cart, barrow, etc., unless he holds a certificate from the Corporation approving of the storage accommodation that he uses in this connection. If the storage accommodation is situate outside the City, a similar certificate from the area of its location is required.

## B.—Notification of Food Poisoning.

By Section 53, every medical practitioner attending on a person in the City who is or is suspected to be suffering from food poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is or is suspected to be so suffering, notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health.

### C .- Noise Nuisance.

Section 81 allows that a noise nuisance in connection with any sport, entertainment or exhibition shall be liable to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions relating to nuisances in the Public Health Act, 1875. For the purpose of this section, a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise and where such noise (a) is injurious or dangerous to health, and (b) is capable of being prevented or mitigated having due regard to all the circumstances of the case.



# Health Propaganda

Miscellaneous

## Health Education.

Lectures.

During the year the following lectures were given by members of the Public Health Department staff:—

Date.	Lecture.	Body Addressed.	Speaker.
3.1.36	"Diphtheria Prevention"	Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers	Dr. A. Massey
7.1.36	"School Medical Service"	Barkers' Butts School (Senior Boys)	11
9.1.36	"Cremation"	Townswomen's Guild	, ,
13.1.36	" Cremation "	Gosford Street Chapel (Men's)	"
15.1.36	" Cremation "	Earlsdon, Co-operative Guild	11
19.2.36	" Gremation "	Lower Stoke Co-opera- tive Guild	,,
4.3.36	" Health of the City "	Foleshill Church, Men's Fellowship	"
9.3.36	"Nervous Troubles and their Prevention"	Warwick Road Church (Men's Meeting)	` 1
6 5 36	" Cremation "	Central Co operative Guild	,,
12.5.36	" Gremation "	Radford, Co-operative Guild	. 11
2.7.36	" Cremation "	Binley, Co-operative Guild	**
27.10.36	"Supervision of Food Supplies"	West Orchard Men's Fireside	Mr. W. R. Martin
27.10.36	"Slum Clearance"	Soroptomist Club	Mr. A. C. Saword
6.11.36	" Health of the City	Y.M.C.A.	Dr. E. R. Gilmore
4.11.36	"The New Midwives Act"	Central Co-operative Women's Guild	Dr. J. S. Smith
25.11.36	"The New Midwives Act"	Earlsdon Co-operative Women's Guild	,,

It will be noticed that, in view of the proposed provision by the Corporation of a crematorium in the City, a special point was made during the year of propaganda on the subject of cremation.

Articles were contributed each month in the local issue of the above and dealt with the following subjects:—"Influenza";

<sup>&</sup>quot;BETTER HEALTH" JOURNAL.

"Mothercraft"; "Bodily Deformities—Causes and Prevention"; "Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes"; "Vitamins"; "Summer Dietary"; "The House-fly and Disease"; "Dental Hygiene"; "Cancer"; "Overcrowding"; "Chilblains"; "Nutrition and Dietary." The journal has a large circulation in the City and a still wider public is reached by reason of the fact that the local newspapers regularly publish extracts from the journal. The latter is utilized by the teachers in many schools as a basis for lessons on hygiene.

#### HEALTH ARTICLES IN WORKS MAGAZINES.

Health articles were again contributed regularly by the Department to certain Works' magazines during the year. The Works' managements report that these contributions are particularly well received.

The unremitting work of the health visitors and school nurses in the matter of health education in the home is a matter which demands mention in this section.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, ETC.

A summary under this heading will be found on pages 118-120 of the 1932 Report. (See also p. 121 of the 1933 Report and p. 117 of the 1934 Report).

The ambulance services of the City are deemed to be adequate.

The Public Mortuary was in use on 110 occasions during the year and the post-mortem room therein was in commission 42 times.

A list of the Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations in force in the City appears on pages 121-2 of the 1933 Report. The Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, was an important addition during the year under review. The sanitary provisions of the new Act are dealt with in a previous section.

#### CREMATION.

A special note on this subject was given in the 1935 Report (pp. 122-4). During the year under review, the scheme for a Municipal Crematorium in Coventry was advanced notably, and it is likely that this provision will be made by the Baths and Parks Committee during the current year.

The schedule of causes of death in the City during 1936 is given in the appendix following. The School Medical Report appears on pages 159 to 210.

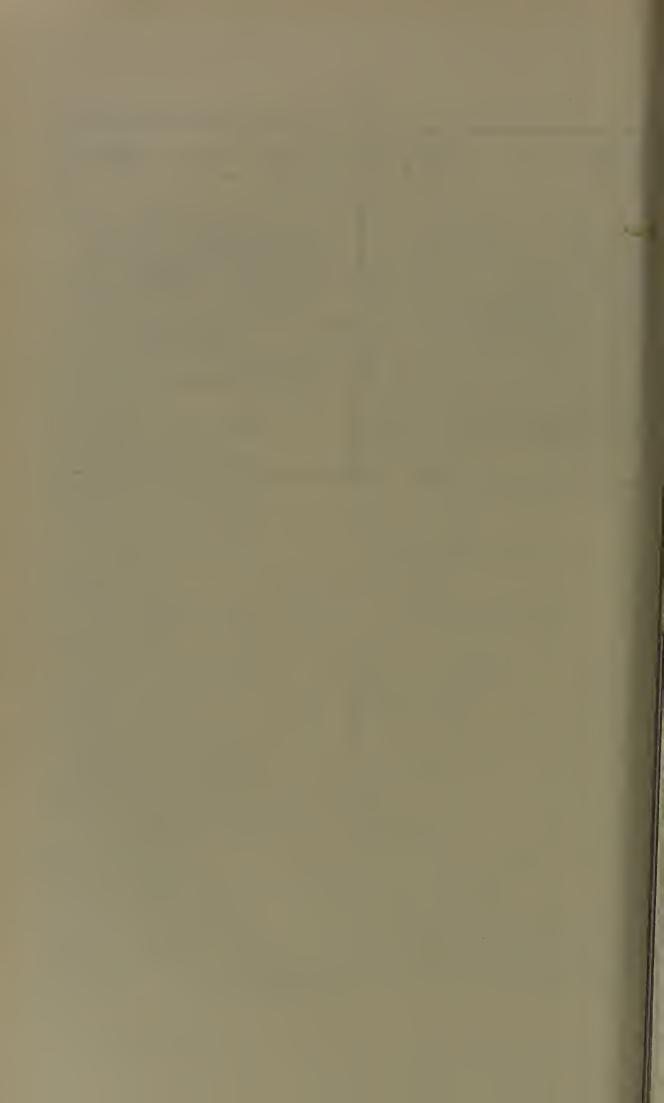
# SCHEDULE OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1936

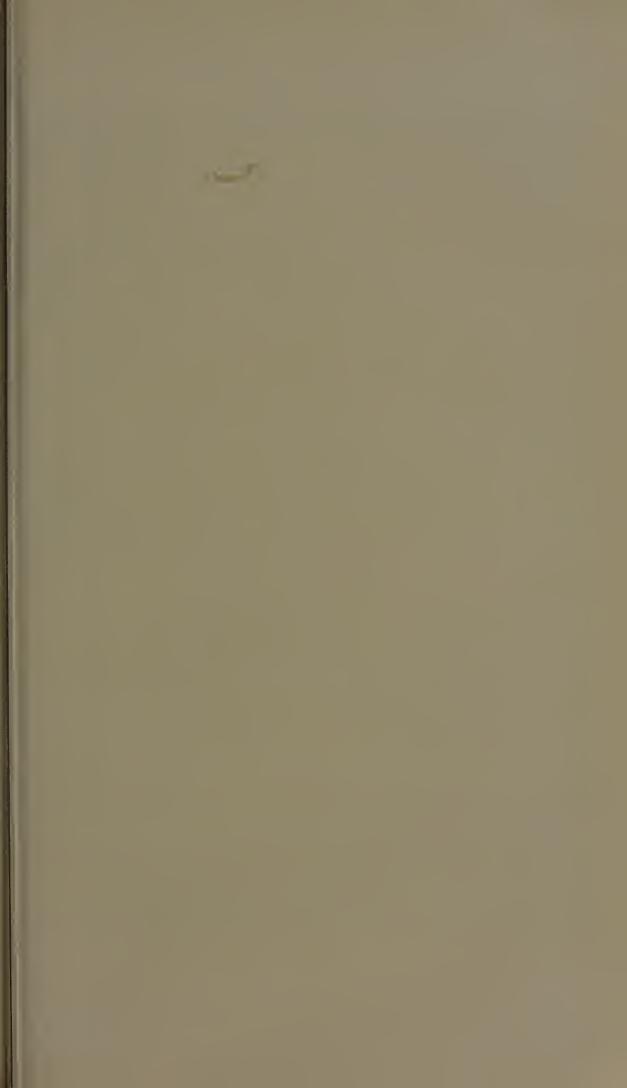
Causê of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females	Cause of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.
(1-44). I. Infectious and Para-	ı			55. Tumours of undetermined		
sitic Diseases.	1	1		nature:— b Other sites	6	3
8. Scarlet Fever	5	2	3	(56-69). III. Rheumatism, Diseases		
9. Whooping Cough	3 16	3 10	6	of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands.		
10. Diphtheria 11. Influenza:—	10	10		and Other General		
a With respiratory complications				Diseases.		
1. With pneumonic complica-	1 -	K		56. Rheumatic fever	4	2
tions 2. With other respiratory com-	15	5	10	57. Chronio rheumatism, Osteo- arthritis:—		
plications	2	2		2. Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteo-		
b Without respiratory complica-				arthritis	4	1 8
tions: 1. with non-respiratory compli-				59. Diabetes 66. Diseases of the thyroid and	21	0
cations	7	3	4	parathyroid glands:—		
2. without stated complications	1	1	•	b Exophthalmic goitre	6	1
17. Encephalitis lethargica	4 10	2 9	$\frac{2}{1}$	c Myxoedema, Cretinism 68. Diseases of the adrenals	1 1	
18. Cerebro spinal fever 23-32. Tuberculosis (all forms)	10	9		68. Diseases of the adrenals 69. Other general diseases:—	1	
23. Respiratory system	149	96	53	2. Öther discases included		
24. Central nervous system	8	5	3	under 69	2	2
25. Intestines and Peritoneum 30. Genito-urinary system	4	3 2	2	(70-74). IV. Diseases of the Blood		
32. Disseminated tuberculosis:—	•	-		and Blood - forming Organs.		
a Acute	2		2	70. Hæmorrhagic conditions:		
34. Syphilis:— a Congenital syphilis	1	1		a Purpura 71. Anæmia, Chlorosis:—	1	1
b,c Acquired or unspecified	$\frac{1}{6}$	5	i	a Pernicious anemia	5	1
36. Purulentinfection, Septicæmia:		1		b Other anaemias and chlorosis		
a Septicaemia	6	1 4	2	2. Other diseases included under	1	
b Pyæmia 44. Other infectious or parasitic	1	1	• •	71b 72. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia :—	1	
diseases:—				a Leukæmia	5	4
6. Other diseases, inc. under 44	1	1	1	b Aleukæmia (Lymphadenoma)	2	2
(45-55). 11. Cancer and Other Tumours.				(75-77) V—Chronic Poisoning. 75. Alcoholism	1	1
45-53. Cancer, Malignant disease:				(76-89). VI. Disease of the Nervous		
45. Buccal cavity and pharynx	15	14	1	System and Sense		
46. Digestive organs and peritoneum:—				Organs. [78. Encephalitis :—		
a Oesophagus	11	9	2	a Cerebral abscess	1	1
b Stomach and duodenum	81	48	33	79. Meningitis	7	6
c Rectum	24 8	15 5	9 3	81. Other diseases of the spinal cord:		
d Liver and biliary passages e Pancreas	6	5	1	4. Other diseases included		
47. Respiratory organs	24	17	7	under 81	1	1
48. Uterus	20		20	82. Cercbral hemorrhage, apoplexy,		
49. Other female genital organs 50. Breast	5 37		37	etc.;— a Cerebral hæmorrhage		
51. Male-genito-urinary organs	17	17		1. Cerebral hæmorrhage (so		
52. Skin	1	٠.	1	returned)	75	29
53. Other or unspecified organs 54 Non malignant tumours:—	20	5	15	2. Apoplexy (lesion unstated) b Cerebral embolism and throm-	1	
a Female genital organs	3		3	bosis:		
b Other sites	3	2	1	1. Ccrebral embolism	2	

	a.l nns.	98.	Females.		al ons.	.00	les.
Cause of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.	Fem	Cause of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females
Cerebral thrombosis	24	11	13	98. Gangrene :—			
emiplegia and other paralysis				a Senile gangrene	2		2
of unstated origin :			4	b Other gangrene	1	1	
. Hemiplegia	2	1	1	100. Diseases of the veins (Varix, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)			
Other paralysis of unstated	2	1	1	2. Other diseases of the veins	3	1	0
origin General paralysis of the insane	1	1		102 Abnormalities of blood pressure	11	4	$\frac{2}{7}$
Other forms of insanity:				(104-114) VIII. Diseases of the			'
ther conditions incl. under 84	2	٠. ا	2	Respiratory System.		- 4	
Epilepsy	6	5	i.	104. Diseases of the nasal fossae and annexa:			
Infantile convulsions (age	4	1	3	2. Diseases of the accessory		J.	
under 5 years) Other diseases of the nervous	7			nasal sinuses	1		1
system:—				105. Diseases of the larynx:	_		1
aralysis agitans	5	3	2	2. Laryngitis	1		1
isseminated sclerosis	3	1	2	106. Bronchitis:—	0.0	10	
Diseases of the ear and				a Acute bronchitis b Chronic bronchitis	26 36	$\begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$	14
mastoid sinus:— Otitis and other diseases of				c Bronchitis, not distinguished	30	44	14
the ear	1	1		as acute or chronic	23	9	14
03) VII. Diseases of the				107-109. Pneumonia (all forms,			
Circulatory System.				107. Broncho-pueumonia	71	44	27
5. Heart disease:				108. Lobar pneumonia	35	27	8
Acute Endocarditis:	3	2	1	109. Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	21	22	9
Malignant endocarditis Chronic Endocarditis: valvular	5		•	111. Congestion and hæmorrhagic		24	9
disease:—				infarct of lung, etc.:—			
. Aortic valve disease	5	5		1. Hypostatic congestion of			
. Mitral ,, ,,	21	6	15	lungs	6	5	1
. Aortic and Mitral valve		1 0		2. Other diseases included	C	4	0
disease	2	$\frac{1}{2}$		under 111	6	4	2 5
Endocarditis not returned as acute or chronic	2		2	114. Other diseases of the respira-	_		
Other or unspecified valve		' '		tory system:—			
disease	19	8	11	b 2. Other diseases, incl. under			
Diseases of the Myocardium:				114b	2	2	• •
Acute myooarditis	2	2	• •	(115-129) IX. Diseases of the			l
Iyocardial degeneration :	4	2	2	Digestive System.			
Fatty heart		5	8	115. Diseases of the buccal cavity,			
Other diseases included	(			pharynx, etc:			
under 93b	251	135	116	1. Diseases of the teeth and			1
Lyocarditis, not returnable as		1 40	43	gums 3. Diseases of the tonsils	$\frac{1}{3}$		3
acute or chronic	83	40	40	117. Ulcer of the stomach or		9	
Diseases of the coronary	27	23	4	duodenum:—			
arteries, Angina pectoris Other diseases of the heart:—	41			a Ulcer of the stomach	14	10	4
Disordered action of heart	12	7	5	b Ulcer of the duodenum	1	1	• •
. Dilatation of heart (cause		1		118. Other diseases of the stomach: 1. Inflammation of the			
unspecified)	$\frac{2}{2}$		1 3	stomach	2	1	1
Heart diseases (undefined)		$\begin{vmatrix} 5\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	2	2. Other diseases included		1	
Aneurysm Arterio-sclerosis:—	4			under 118	1		1
· Arterio-sclerosis, with cere-				119-120. Diarrhœa and enteritis :		7.	
bral hæmorrhage	31	13	18		1		1
Arterio-sclerosis, with re-				1. Colitis			
cord of cerebral vascular	:		7	teritis	10	6	4
lesion	11	4		b Ulccration of intestines	4	1	3
Without record of cerebral vasc. lesion	40	32	8	121. Appendicitis	17	13	4
activities			1				

Cause of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total	Males.
DO II wis intertinal shots of				146. Puer eral albuminuria and		
22. Hernia, intestinal obstruction: (a) Hernia:—				convulsions:—		
` 4 C4 1 A.3 L	E	3	$_2$	2. Other conditions incl. under		
2. Hernia not returned as	5	3		146	1	
1	Α	3	1	147. Other toxemias of pregnancy	2	
b Intestinal obstruction	$\frac{4}{8}$	4		149. Other accidents of child birth	1	
23. Other diseases of the intestines:	G	*		150. Other or unspecified conditions		
2. Diverticulitis	1	1		of the puerperal state:		
3. Other diseases incl. under 123	1	1		3. Childbirth unqual)	1	
24. Cirrhosis of the liver :-	•	-		(151-153). XII. Diseases of the Skin		
b Not returned as alcoholic	6	2	4	` and Cellular Tissue.		
25. Other diseases of the liver:				151. Carbuncle, Boil	1	
1. Acute yellow atrophy	1	1		152. Cellulitis, acute abscess:		
2.Other diseases incl. under 125	1		1	1. Cellulitis ·	1	
26. Biliary calculi:—				2. Acute abscess	1	
1. With cholecystitis	2		2	(154-156). XIII. Diseases of the		
27. Other diseases of the gall				Bones and Organs of Locomotion.		
bladder and ducts:—			•	154. Acute infective osteomyelitis		
1. Cholecystitis, without record				and periostitis	1	
of biliary calculi	1		1	156. Diseases of the joints and		
28. Diseases of the pancreas	1		1	other organs of locomotion	-	1
29. Peritonitis, without stated				a Diseases of the joints	1	1
cause	3		3	(157.) XIV. Congenital Malfor-		1
30-139) X. Non-Venereal Diseases				mations.		-
of the Genito-Urinary				157. Congenital malformations:	1	
System and Annexa.	1			a Congenital hydrocephalus	1	11.
30-132. Nephritis:		Ì	1	c Congenital malformation of	- 5	
30. Acute nephritis	6	1	5	heart	7	
31. Chronic nephritis	35	18	17	e Other congenital malformations		
32. Nephritis, not stated to be			1	1. Congenital pyloric stenosis	-	
acute or chronic	5	3	2	4. Other stated congenital	2	1
33. Other diseases of the kidney			l.	malformations		1
and annexa:—	_	2	1 3	(158-161). XV. Diseases of Early	1	ł
a Pyelitis b Other diseases included under	5	<u> </u>	3	Infancy. 158. Congenital debility	10	
133			3	150 Dunmakana Linkh	52	1 8
135. Diseases of the bladder:—	3	1	)	160. Injury at birth:	"	1
~	1	A		b Without mention of Caesarian		
a Cystitis	$\frac{4}{12}$	12			6	
39. Diseases of the female genital		12		161. Other diseases peculiar to	1	
organs:			1	early infancy:—		
a Diseases of the ovary, Fallo-	.]	1		a Atelectasis	7	
pian tube and parametrium.				c Other diseases incl. under 161:	1	
3. Diseases of the parametrium		1	2	o other arbondes man abase see		
b Diseases of the uterus			1	(162). XVI. Old Age.		
40-150). XI. Diseases of Preg			11.	162. Old age:—		
nancy, Child-birth and				a Senile dementia	1	
the Puerperal State.				b Other forms of senile decay	53	
40-145. Puerperal sepsis:-				, , ,		
40. Post abortive sepsis	1		1	(163-198). XVII. Deaths from		
44. Puerperal hæmorrhage:				Violence.		
b Other puerperal hæmorrhage	1		1	The second secon		
				163. By solid or liquid poisons and	l	
45. Puerperal sepsis not returned	l			corrosive substances	1 0	
as post-abortion :—				164. By poisonous gas	15	
a Puerperal septicæmia	. 1	1	1	1404 75 3	1 8	

Cause of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	Cause of Death.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.
By drowning	3	2	1	194. Other and unstated forms of			
By fire arms	1	1		accidental violence:	,		
By cutting or piercing instru-				1. Inattention at birth	1 1	1 1	• •
ments	3	3	• •	2. Other causes, incl under 194	1	1	• •
94. Accidental deaths:	1		1	195. Violent deaths of unstated		8	
Attack by venomous animals Accidental absorption of irre-	1		Ţ	$egin{array}{lll} & & &  ext{nature} & (i.e., &  ext{accidental}, \ & &  ext{suicidal}, &  ext{etc} & \dots & \dots \end{array}$	1	1	
spitable or poisonous gas	2	2		(199-200). XVIII. Ill-defined	1	1	
Accidental burns (conflagra-				Diseases.		1	
tion excepted)	2	1	1	200. Cause of death unstated			}
Accidental mechanical suffo-		_		or ill-defined:—		1	
cation	4	2	2	1. Heart failure	2		2
Accidental drowning		1		2. Other ill-defined causes	1	1	
Accidental injury by cutting							
or piercing instruments		2				1-0-0	201
Accidental injury by fall,				Totals	1961	1070	891
crushing, etc	68	39	29				







# CITY OF COVENTRY.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1936.

# EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. TURNER, J.P., Chairman.

MR. ALDERMAN V. WYLES, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN BARNACLE, O.B.E., J.P.).

```
Mrs. Councillor Smith, J.P.
Mrs. Alderman Hughes.
                                                                               Mr. Councillor Stringer.
Williams, J.P.
MR. ,, FRED LEE, J.P. ,, ,, PAYNE, J.P. ,. SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P. MR. COUNCILLOR BAYLEY.
                                                                              MRS. S. BAYLEY.
MRS. D. J. CORBETT.
MISS H. DAVIDSON.
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,, E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
,, J. W. LEE.
,, A. B. ODELL.
,, D. L. SANDS.
,, W. H. SPENCER.
,, R. J. TILT.
,, A. P. YOUNG.
                                                                                                                 WILLISON.
                                 Briggs.
 ,,
                 ,,
                                 FENNELL.
                 ,,
 ,,
                                 GARDNER.
                  ,,
                                 LEE GORDON.
                  ,,
                                T. J. HARRIS.
R. LEE
 1 2
                  , ,
                                 PEUTRELL.
 ٠,
                  ,,
                                 RANDLE.
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                                 Rose.
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#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

MEDICAL DELAKIMENT SIMI.
School Medical Officer A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A.  Deputy School Medical Officer - E. R. GILMORE, M.D., D.P.H.  Assistant School Medical Officers JOHN FIELDING,* M.D., D.P.H.
MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. School Oculist (part-time) - T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.
Radiologist (part-time) A. H. LAIRD, B.A., M.B., D.R.M.E.
Aural Surgeon (part-time) D. A. P. MACALISTER, F.R.C.S.Ed., D.L.O.
Senior School Dentist M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.
Assistant School Dentist M. L. HOOKER, L.D.S.
School Nurses
Speech Therapist (part-time) - MISS E. M. BRETT.
Senior Clerk T. F. MARSDEN.
Junior Clerks MISSES M. CLARK and M. GAYTON.
<ul> <li>Sertificate of Central Midwives Board.</li> <li>Certified (Fever) Nurse.</li> <li>Three Years General Trained Nurse.</li> <li>+ Children's Hospital Certificate.</li> </ul>

\*Appointed October 1st. 1936, vice Dr. E. Ward resigned.

# CITY OF COVENTRY.

# Annual Report for the Year 1936

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour herein to present my eighth Annual Report on the School Medical Service of the City. The report appertains to the year 1936 and is the thirty-second of the series.

During the year under consideration, 8,982 children were subjected to routine medical inspection—7,914 in elementary schools and 1,068 in secondary schools. In addition there were 10,230 special medical inspections and re-inspections in elementary schools and 177 in secondary schools. On the dental side, 5,320 elementary school children were seen at routine and special inspections and 4,609 of them were found to have dental defects. The number of elementary school children who actually received dental treatment during the year was 4,633.

The various tables, as required by the Board of Education, are given at the end of the main report following. They afford a complete statistical picture of the year's work.

The figures, of the dental section reflect the numerical inadequacy of dental staff to which attention has been drawn in previous reports. The provision of four dental surgeries in the school clinic portion of the new Combined Clinic has removed the previous difficulty of lack of working room for an enlarged dental staff, and it is now urgently necessary that the establishment of school dental surgeons be reviewed.

The new main Combined Welfare Centre and School Clinic is nearing completion on a convenient site in the grounds of the Municipal General Hospital in Gulson Road. There are many advantages, clinical and economic, attaching to the arrangement whereby the general hospital and the new clinic are placed within one curtilage. The new clinic huilding was commenced in February, 1936, and will be ready for occupation on or before April 1st, 1937. The equipment of the clinic will be on the most up-to-date lines.

The Corley Residential Open-Air School is a valuable asset, and the outlay on its provision must have yielded a rich return to

the city in the restoration to health and efficiency of large numbers of delicate children.

Rightful prominence has been given during the year to the matter of physical education. Circular 1445 of the Board of Education required in the localities a review of available facilities in this sphere. In Coventry it is clear that considerable further provision needs to be made in this connection before the standard envisaged in the Circular is fully attained. It is hoped that the facilities for a wider local programme of physical education may be provided as opportunity offers and as financial circumstances permit. A special note on physical education appears in the main report.

Nutrition is another subject which has continued to receive wide ventilation during the year. The evidence again indicates that the state of nutrition of Coventry school children is generally satisfactory. On a subsequent page the usual nutrition figures are given relating to the findings at routine medical inspections. This year, in addition, figures are given in connection with a special nutrition survey undertaken in selected schools. In the section on nutrition it has been necessary to indicate the difficulties attendant upon the assessment of the nutritional state and the fallacies to which statistical comparisons between area and area are subject.

The health value of nursery schools and nursery classes has been emphasised in previous reports. An additional nursery class was inaugurated during the year in Red Lane School. It is sound policy to extend the nursery class system as circumstances allow.

Financial considerations inevitably continue to dominate social administration in the city. Blind economy on the one hand and extravagance on the other are to be deprecated. Between the two a level of evolutionary advance needs to be maintained. I trust that the further developments suggested in this report will be deemed to conform to this level.

The contacts between the school medical section and other local health services have again been on a satisfactory basis. As usual, the year's work has been assisted greatly by the interest and courtesy shown by the Chairman and members of the Attendance and Physical Welfare Sub-Committee, and the co-operation of the Director of Education has again been invaluable. Finally I have particular pleasure in acknowledging the loyal services rendered by all members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

The Council House,
Coventry.
30th January, 1937.

School Medical Officer.

# A Note on Physical Education

(Including Annual Report of the Organisers of Physical Training).

# Physical Education.

For many years, mental education of the mass of children of school age in this country has been the avowed concern of the State. Until more recently, however, physical education in the elementary schools has tended to be subsidiary or incidental.

In the great public schools—and to a lesser extent in the secondary schools—physical pursuits have always held a prominent place. In the public schools, in fact, it has appeared to many that prowess in games is more effective than scholarship as a passport to prestige. It has been not unusual, for example, to portray the typical head of his form as a weakly "swot" and the occupiers of the bottom places as big popular fellows, skilled performers in the athletic sphere. This conception is of course quite erroneous. The fact is that education of the mind and education of the body are—or should be—essentially complementary. Success in the latter should help to success in the former.

All depends upon the interpretation of the term physical education. The training of selected groups of muscles for the circumscribed athletic task is not physical education in the true sense. Physical education in early life means nothing less than a training of the whole body in such manner as will conduce to full and vigorous growth, effective and compatible functioning of all body parts, and correct co-ordination of mind and body. In the promotion of these things, organised games play a part but only a part. The regular practice of prescribed and scientifically evolved movements in the form of drill or gymnastics, imparted by skilled instructors, is indispensable in addition.

The vital period for the application of physical education is during the period of bodily growth. This period is covered in the higher schools and universities. Elementary school children, however, leave school at the age of fourteen and thus for them there is a plastic period of adolescence during which systematic physical education is generally not available. To fill this gap is an urgent need and a matter which receives rightful prominence in the recent Circular 1445 of the Board of Education.

Physical education applied in adult life may be employed to produce a limited further physical development or to help conserve the state of health and physique already possessed. Finally physical education may be employed either in adults or children as a remedial measure for the cure or amelioration of specific defects.

The wide application of physical education notably in child-hood and adolescence is an important measure in the promotion of national fitness. In this connection it ranks with enhanced nutrition and better housing. All these things must operate together if the best results are to accrue. It is a platitude to say, for example, that physical education is useless or even harmful to such as are inadequately nourished. In the matter of games, the participation of the many rather than the skill of the few is the important thing from the public health angle.

As implied in a previous paragraph, it is necessary to preserve a reasoned balance as between physical and mental education. If a nation is physically strong but illiterate, it will be overcome by a nation that is literate but physically inferior. National strength to-day depends on science rather than on human physique. The supreme nation, however, will be both physically fit and literate. But the real object of physical education is to confer fitness for the purpose of enhancing human happiness and community service. In view of the declining birth rate in this country during the last decade the quality of the population has indeed become a first consideration.

### Circular 1445 of the Board of Education.

The Circular was issued to local Education Authorities on 13th January, 1936. It advocates the extension of physical education in all types of schools and for all ages of children and young persons, and indicates the general lines of such extension. The Board stresses the need for continued facilities for physical education after the period of elementary school attendance and during the critical years of adolescence and early adult life.

In so far as schemes of physical education in the elementary schools are concerned, the Circular gives the following as the primary needs, viz:—

A daily period of organised physical activity in every school department.

The provision of equipped gymnasia in senior schools and their full use by pupils during school hours and their availability to young persons after school hours.

The provision of suitable facilities for indoor physical education in junior and infant schools.

The provision of adequate playing fields. In this connection the areas required respectively by schools of varying sizes are usefully indicated.

# The Position in Coventry.

The daily period of organised physical activity is general in all infant and junior schools. In certain of the senior schools the work is limited to three or four periods per week.

There is but one elementary school having a gymnasium. In many others the school halls are equipped with portable apparatus, but in some cases this arrangement is but a make-shift by comparison. It is good to note that provision for gymnasia is being made in certain new schools under construction or projected.

In the secondary schools the position is satisfactory. Both boys' secondary schools (King Henry VIII. School and Bablake School) have excellent gymnasia. The two girls' secondary schools (Barr's Hill School and Stoke Park School) have combined halls and gymnasia and in these cases the arrangement is deemed to

serve well. A gymnasium is in course of construction at the new Technical College. This will be of great service in that the large number of young persons in attendance at the College will be able to continue there the organised physical activity of their school days.

## Playing Fields.

Every junior school should possess an adequate playing field in close proximity to the school. For senior schools, large central playing fields for joint use may well suffice. The following playing fields belong to the Education Committee, viz:—Barr's Hill Girls' Secondary School (2½ acres), Frederick Bird School (5 acres), Whoberley School (2½ acres), Binley School (5 acres) and Radford School (2¼ acres). An area of 5 acres has been purchased for the use of Stoke Park Girls' Secondary School, but this is as yet undeveloped. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of 25 acres in the Radford Aerodrome area for the purpose of central playing fields. The City Council has agreed in principle to the reservation of 20 acres of land near Kirby Corner for the provision of a playing field for the Technical College. In addition, three sites comprising some 10 acres and used by four schools are rented by the Education Committee.

Finally, thirteen public recreation grounds are used by the schools on prescribed conditions for the purpose of general recreational activities by arrangement between the Education Committee and the Baths and Parks Committee.

## Future Requirements.

In September, 1936, a comprehensive report was presented by the Director of Education in which were set out further requirements in so far as concerns elementary schools to give full compliance with the recommendations contained in the Board's Circular 1445. These requirements are summarized as follows:—
(a) the provision of 8 gymnasia for senior schools, (b) the provision of halls in 3 council schools and in 12 non-provided schools, (c) the purchase of a central playing field of about 20 acres on the east side of the city, (d) the purchase of a playing field of about 10 acres on the north side of the city, and (e) the preparation of a scheme to improve and extend the existing playing field facilities in the public recreation grounds.

This is a big order, but is rightly put forward for consideration by the Education Committee as opportunity offers and as financial circumstances permit. If and when the above new provision is made, there will be adequate facilities also for the organised physical training of adolescents from 14 years to 18 years of age in the gymnasia and on the playing fields. It is a great ideal to which to aspire.

It was mentioned in a preceding section that there is one elementary school in the city (John Gulson School) which possesses a gymnasium. This school well illustrates the stimulus that a gymnasium provides in connection with the physical training scheme. In connection with the John Gulson Senior Boys' School, for example, a successful boxing club has been developed. This was only possible as an outcome of a well-balanced scheme of physical training. In this connection the headmaster of the school writes as follows:—"By means of carefully graded athletic and gymnastic tests, every boy knows what is expected of him for his age. We do not aim simply at producing a few record breakers. The tests help to keep the boys fit, and boxing was introduced because probably there is no other game that is so definitely a test of physique, skill and temper. In our competitions, it is delightful to see knocks taken in the right spirit and to realise the courage of the losers. The knocks received are of course superficial to the boy who is fit and hence the keenness of the boys to keep as fit as possible."

Boxing tournaments are held from time to time between the school houses and also between the school and certain out-of-city schools. The scheme is selected for mention arising as it does out of a zeal induced largely by the possession of a school gymnasium.

Below is the joint annual report by Miss E. K. Brown and Mr. P. R. Marsh, the Organisers of Physical Training in the city, viz.:—

"During the year steady progress has been made towards the establishment of sound and progressive physical education facilities for the school child, the adolescent and the adult.

The Local Education Authority has adopted the principles suggested by the Board of Education in their recent pamphlets, and it is hoped that as a result the practical training of the children will be still more effective and beneficial.

We must, through our physical education, train our children to look upon personal fitness as a stern duty. Only 'the body at it's best' can give of it's best, whether at school, at home or at work, and only a fit body can allow a correct mental attitude towards the problems of daily life.

The conditions under which P.T. lessons are taken are important; the need in every senior school of properly equipped gymnasia with adequate changing and washing accommodation, and in other departments of suitable indoor facilities cannot be over-emphasised. Where such facilities have already been provided, the good effects on the work demonstrate the extent to which other schools are failing to obtain the best results through lack of similar conditions.

The provision of a gymnasium for each school may not be possible for a time, but where some form of indoor accommodation already exists, the gymnastic equipment should be augmented as soon as possible to include, 6 benches, 1 vaulting box, 1 vaulting buck, 4 mats, jumping stands, as well as a normal supply of balls, ropes, etc. Several schools are still short of this equipment, resulting often in limitation of the work done and in wasted time during the lesson.

The allocation by the Education Committee of 3d. per head to all schools for Physical Training apparatus (balls, ropes, sticks, etc.) has been a great help in planning varied and progressive lessons. The question of suitable clothing for P.T. has received the attention of

head teachers in most schools and much progress has been made. It is becoming a common practice for children to exercise in the minimum of clothing—knicks and shoes only for boys, and blouse, knicks and shoes for girls.

Infants and juniors are following the lead of the seniors in this matter and the resulting stimulation of the skin and its functions should react favourably on the general health of the children.

The provision of suitably pliable shoes for P.T. is a difficult problem. Much can be done and has been done through the co-operation of the parents, but the matter is so important that some help from the Education Committee is necessary so that every child shall reap the benefit from those physical exercises which are calculated to reach and strengthen the fine muscles and ligaments of the feet.

The value of the daily period of organised physical activity for all school children has been demonstrated up and down the country, and the principle, as set forth by the Board of Education, has the full concurrence of the Coventry Education Committee. In the few schools in Coventry where this has not been the custom, head teachers are now making the necessary arrangements in their time tables.

#### Infants and Junior Schools.

The P.T. lessons based on the 1933 Syllabus are, as a rule, brisk and stimulating, and the steady development in skill and muscular control is very marked.

The dancing and games taken at this stage are graded and progressive from class to class.

A playing field in close proximity to the school is necessary for the older pupils for organised games, and the public parks are often used for this purpose.

Instruction in swimming has been introduced with encouraging results into the P.T. syllabus in six junior schools, where the Baths are not too far from the school.

#### Senior Schools.

The organisation of Physical Education in these schools aims at physical fitness. Whether we are taking physical exercises, games, dancing, swimming, athletics or hygiene, we must make each branch an opportunity of increasing the physical fitness of the children and of training them in the art of healthy living, individually and as members of the community.

The importance of correct posture should receive as much attention as possible. In some boys' classes, the development of group activities with apparatus has occupied too much of the teachers' attention, with the result that the exercises of a corrective and developmental type have been somewhat neglected. Some of the boys are thus able to perform advanced gymnastic feats with a fair degree of correctness, whilst others are found wanting in muscular control and are apt to lose interest in the lesson.

Playing field provision remains a serious problem, though likely to be solved by the Education Committee in due course.

The ideal is that every school should possess a good playing field near the school, but in Coventry the provision of large central fields with adequate transport for pupils to and from the field, will probably offer a solution.

During the year, successful efforts have been made to improve the playing pitches in the public parks and recreation grounds.

#### Secondary Schools.

Physical education in these schools is taken by qualified teachers.

Efforts are being made to arrange a daily period of organised physical activity for all pupils, and in a few classes this has already been done.

The playing field accommodation at Barr's Hill and Stoke Park Schools is inadequate. Each school requires about 15 acres of playing field (3 acres for every 100 pupils is the computation of the Board of Education).

Swimming instruction was available at Gosford Park Swimming Pool for all girls at Stoke Park School and this was well attended.

#### Day Commercial School and Junior Art Department.

Regular physical education has been arranged for pupils attending these classes.

At present the physical exercise lessons are taken at Quinton Hall (boys), and Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (girls)—these classes will later be accommodated at the Technical College Gymnasium.

The weekly organised games lessons have been arranged at the Memorial Park (boys) and at Spencer Park and Butts Recreation Ground (girls).

Swimming instruction forms a regular feature of the training; the boys have a weekly lesson throughout the year, whilst the girls substitute dancing for swimming during the winter months.

#### Wheatley Street Special School.

During the past year, children in this school have had the opportunity of using the newly arranged hall in the Infants' Department for their P.T. lessons.

The change from the very small hall at the Special School to the more spacious hall in the Infants' School has brought very good results. The children use the extra space well, their response has improved, and their joy in achievement, even in a small way, is unbounded.

Unfortunately, the majority of the children, have been unable to provide suitable clothing and footwear for the work and the necessitous cases require the help of the Committee in this direction.

### Corley Open-Air School.

Several visits have been paid to this school during the year with a view to observing the suitability of the Physical Education work of the school.

The teachers are enthusiastic and alive to the needs of the children and much good work has been done.

The syllabus is similar to that taken in the elementary schools, but naturally it is less strenuous in application, and when the children return to the day school, they fit in easily with the normal school routine.

While care is taken that the children do not fatigue themselves, stress is placed on the matters of correct breathing, good poise, agility and alertness, and the regular periods of organised physical activity are found to have an altogether beneficial effect.

## "Keep Fit" Physical Training for Young Persons and Adults.

Schemes for the encouragement of regular and scientific P.T. for young persons and adults have taken the form of:—

(a) P.T. classes for boys and girls 14-16 years of age, in connection with the Junior Technical Evening Schools. These were held

at five centres (Centaur Road, Frederick Bird, John Gulson, Windmill Road and Wheatley Street Schools) and P.T. was arranged as part of the general course of instruction which occupied 4 or 6 hours per week.

- (b) P.T. classes for those over 16 years of age in connection with the Technical College. These were held at King Henry VIII. School (boys) and at Stoke Park School (girls). A certain amount of gymnastic apparatus is used in these classes and the syllabus is a continuation of the work taken in the schools and in the Junior Evening Schools.
- (c) "Keep Fit" P.T. classes at various centres in the City. These classes were opened in September for youths and girls, 14-18 years of age, and for men and women over 18 years of age. The centres chosen were Barr's Hill, Cheylesmore, Green Lane, Hen Lane, Wheatley Street, Whoberley Schools, and at the Y.M.C.A.

Enrolments at all these classes, which were intended to appeal to the mass of our citizens, showed that there is a very real and personal interest in keeping fit.

Members of the various classes who have been able to continue their attendance, do so with unabated enthusiasm, keenness and benefit to their general health. Unfortunately their attendance is largely governed by their overtime work in employment and it is a pity that facilities are not afforded the workers to take part in a scheme which not only gives mental stimulation and refreshment, but also tones up the whole body and so makes life more worth living and gives greater ability for service in their jobs.

### Instruction in Swimming-Elementary Schools.

Instruction in swimming was given at the Central Baths and at Gosford Park Open-Air Swimming Pool. The class teachers gave the instruction, the land drill for breast stroke having been previously practised at school.

At the CENTRAL BATHS the season commenced on April 20th, 1936, and finished on October 16th, 1936, giving a season of 20 weeks' instruction. The number of classes visiting the Baths each week was 85 (boys 48, girls 37). The total number of attendances was 45,404 (boys 23,510, girls 21,894) an increase of 2,299 over last season.

At the GOSFORD PARK SWIMMING POOL, the season commenced on May 25th, 1936, and finished on September 18th, 1936, giving a season of 11 weeks' instruction. The total number of attendances was 9,255.

The water is warmed and the dressing rooms are ample and well heated. The children have the advantage of tuition in small groups by the baths instructors and by class teachers, and progress is most satisfactory.

The shortness of the season is a drawback, especially for the slower children. More intensive training of two lessons per week is suggested as a means of overcoming this difficulty and at the same time giving the schools near to Gosford Park Pool the opportunity of instruction in swimming.

All elementary schools attended by senior scholars (with the exception of Westwood C.E. School), send pupils to the Baths for instruction in swimming. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation at the Baths at times suitable to the schools, some pupils who wish to attend are unable to do so. The provision of transport for schools situated at a distance from the Baths would enable schools to use the mid-morning and mid-afternoon periods. It was possible to arrange for all the girls at Wheatley Street School to have a weekly lesson.

#### Proficiency Certificates.

The tests for Proficiency Certificates awarded by the Education Committee were held in May and September under the auspices of the Amateur Swimming Association. The tests were as follows:--

Boys. 1st Class. 100 yards in 90 seconds.
2nd Class. 90 yards Breast or Crawl stroke and 30
yards Back Stroke.
3rd Class. Swim 30 yards.

Girls. 1st Class. 60 yards in 70 seconds.
2nd Class. 60 yards Breast or Crawl stroke and 30
yards Back Stroke.
3rd Class. Swim 30 yards.

The number of certificates won was 1,532, and they are made up as follows:—

 1st Class. Boys 50
 Girls 59

 2nd Class. Boys 204
 Girls 267

 3rd Class. Boys 472
 Girls 390

 Totals 816
 716

The number of children of 11-14 years of age who can swim is steadily rising. In nine schools, at least 50 per cent. of the children can swim, whilst in All Souls' School 77 per cent. boys can swim, and in Spon Street School 81 per cent. boys.

At the end of the season several senior schools held their interhouse and school championship races. These events stimulate the house and team spirit and give an impetus to swimming amongst the scholars.

The Inter-Schools Swimming Gala was arranged by the Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association and some fine swimming was shown. The winners of the shields were:—

Stoke Council Senior Boys' School. Wheatley Street Senior Girls' School.

During the winter, instruction in swimming was taken voluntarily by the teachers. Two classes, one for boys and one for girls, were arranged and met weekly. In addition, individual schools arranged classes which continued the work of the summer season.

#### Cost.

The Education Committee pays 2d, per head per admission for the children attending the Central Baths and the Gosford Park Swimming Pool.

Where children are transported to and from the Baths, each child pays id. for the return journey, the Education Committee paying the balance.

The total cost to the Education Committee was £573 9s. 3d.

#### Medical Work.

The P.T. Department keeps in touch with children needing special remedial exercises, the cases being reported by the School Medical Officers. The exercises recommended are usually practised by the children at home, or are supervised by the teachers during school hours.

#### Further Instruction for Teachers.

Two courses of instruction have been held by the organisers during the year, one for men teachers and one for women teachers.

Under the auspices of the Education Committee six films showing various phases of physical training for children were shown at the Technical College and teachers attended in large numbers.

A Demonstration of "Keep Fit" work, followed by five weekly training lessons for leaders, was given by the Senior P.T. Organiser to the National Union of Girls' Clubs.

The Education Committee paid the fees for four teachers (2 men, and 2 women) to attend the P.T. Course at Scarborough Summer School.

The Women Teachers' Swimming Club held another successful season with weekly expert tuition at the Baths.

The Men Teachers' P.T. Association has continued its monthly meetings with great success.

Five special training evenings for teachers were held by the Organiser in English Folk Dancing and Infants' Singing Games.

#### Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association.

Voluntary organisations throughout the city continue to organise recreational games in various forms, and in this connection the valuable work of the Schools' Athletic Association is again notable.

The winners of the inter-school competitions organised by the

Association were as follows':-

Cricket	Windmill Road	School
Rugby Football	John Gulson	,,
Netball	Broad Street	,,
Stool Ball	Barkers' Butts	,,
Senior Boys' Championships	Barkers' Butts	,,
Senior Girls' Championships	Broad Street	,,
Junior Championship	Frederick Bird	,,
Boys' Relay	Frederick Bird	,,
Girls' Relay	Broad Street	,,
Tug-of-War	Stoke Council	,,
Boys' Swimming	Stoke Council	,,
Girls' Swimming	Wheatley Street	,,
an o o minimum	Trinoacto, Stroot	2.5

# Schools, Accommodation, Attendance, etc.

The following particulars obtained at the year end:— Schools.

30 Elementary Council Schools with	61 dej	partments.
12 Elementary C.E. Schools with	14	,,
5 Elementary R.C. Schools with	6	,,
_		
47	81	
_		

Accommodation and Attendance.

Recognised accommodation of all Elementary Schools	27,527
Total Number of Children on registers (at year-end)	24,053
Average Number of Children on registers (during year)	23,891
Average Number of Children in attendance (during year)	21,419
Average Percentage Attendance for the year	89.6

All remediable sanitary defects noted by the medical inspectors on their visits to the various schools during the year were reported to the appropriate quarter and subsequently remedied. The local schools in general comply with hygienic requirements, although in the case of the older schools the buildings set narrow limits in this connection.

During the past few years, the movements of school population within the city in consequence of the demolition of central areas of slum property and the related peripheral rehousing operations, have created certain difficulties in the matter of school accommodation. It is fortunate that it is mostly the older central schools that have registered falling attendance on account of this process of migration. New school accommodation is being provided in connection with the re-housing estates, as opportunity offers and financial circumstances permit. For the transferred children this will mean the dual advantage of improved housing circumstances and better environment at school. This cannot but reflect favourably upon the mental and physical health of the children concerned.

# Medical Inspection.

See Table I., page 199. During 1936, 7,914 elementary school children were systematically examined (routine inspections). There were also 10,230 inspections of children in or from elementary schools (special inspections or re-inspections). The agegroups inspected are:—Group 1, children aged 5 and 6 years; group 2, children aged 8 years; group 3, children aged 12 years and such children of 13 or 14 years as were not previously examined when 12 years old.

All children in the Wheatley Street Special School (for mental defectives) and in the Corley Open-Air School are under day-to-day medical surveillance.

## State of Nutrition of School Children.

The table herewith sets out the percentages of the various degrees of nutrition noted during the course of routine medical inspections during the year. It is patently difficult to arrive at a standard of assessment of the nutritional state and to say what constitutes the normal and to know where "malnutrition" begins. Each medical assessor has his or her own views and in each area the average tends inevitably to be regarded as the normal. Yet the average in this connection may vary from area to area. Thus there are fallacies in any kind of rigid statistical comparison of the state of nutrition of children in one region or town with that in another. The difference in this connection between a prosperous area and a depressed area, for example, may actually be greater than the figures would convey, because the respective standards of so called normality in the two areas are unlikely to coincide. The figures for Coventry are those of a prosperous town. In comparing them with those of less fortunate areas, the possibility of a comparatively high local standard in assessing "normality" needs to be borne in mind.

Board of Education Memorandum 124 of 31st December, 1934, amended and improved the system of grouping of the various degrees of nutrition. The tabulated figures for 1935 and those for the year under review are therefore stated according to the new grouping, whereas the figures for previous years were in terms of the old system of grouping. A reliable statistical comparison of local nutrition figures in the "lean" years 1931—1933 with those in the more prosperous years 1935—1936 is therefore not available. On general evidence, however, it appears that the present state of child nutrition in the city reflects the improved economic conditions. The figures for 1936 are better than those for 1935.

Nutrition Surveys A second table is given which shows the findings of the special nutrition surveys undertaken in selected elementary schools during the year.

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NUTRITION.

(Findings at Routine Inspections).

				DI	EGREE	s or	NUT.	RITIC	N.	
			A (Excel	LENT)	B (Normal)		C (SLIGHTLY SUB-NORMAL)		D (BAD)	
		Inspected	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent
ENTRANTS. I	Boys	1428	231	16.2	914	64.0	278	19.5	5	.3
	Girls	1332	337	25· <b>3</b>	816	61.3	178	13.4	2	·2
2nd age group.	Boys	1364	233	17.1	891	65.3	236	17.3	4	•3
(	Girls	1 <b>3</b> 18	344	26.1	827	62.7	145	11.0	2	•2
3rd age group. 1	Boys	1116	302	27.1	679	60.8	134	12.0	1	·1
	Girls	1105	416	37.6	595	53.8	92	8.3	2	.2
TOTAL AGE GRO	DUPS	7663	1863	24.3	4722	616	1062	13.9	16	-2
	Boys	133	33	24.8	80	60.2	18	13.5	2	1.5
Routine Inspections. (	Girls	118	24	20.3	77	65.3	16	13.6	1	.8
						-	,			
TOTAL ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		7914	1920	24.3	4879	61.6	1096	13.8	19	.2

NUTRITION.

Findings at Special Surveys in Selected Elementary Schools:-

				D	EGRI	EES OF	י מע	TRITIO	N.	
Age Group.	Sex.	No. of Children Examined.	Éxe	A B (Excellent). (Normal		(Slightly Sub-normal)		(Bad)		
			No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent.
Under 5 yrs.	B G	8 4	. 1.	12·5 25·0	5 2	62·5 50·0	2	25·0 25·0	_	_
5 yrs.	B G	83 61	8	9·6 16·4	65 39	78· <b>3</b> 63·9	10 12	12·0 19·7		
6 yrs.	B G	121 103	19 25	15·7 24·3	85 67	70·2 65·0	16 10	13·2 9·7	1 1	·8
7 yrs	- B G	127 123	14 25	11·0 20·3	90 79	70·9 64·2	23 18	18 1 14·6	<u> </u>	-8
8 yrs.	B G	120 109	13 15	10·8 13·8	85 81	70·8 74·3	22	18·3 11·9	_	_
9 yrs.	B G	155 158	28 38	18·7 24·7	105 100	67·7 63·3	22 20	14·2 12·7		_
10 yrs.	B G	181 171	45 54	24·3 31·6	126 105	69·1 61·4	10 12	5·5 7·0	_	_
11 yrs.	B G	228 148	48 37	21·0 25·1	155 101	67·9 68·2	25 10	10·9 6·7	_	=
12 yrs.	B G	235 132	51 37	21·7 28·0	170 90	72·3 68 2	14 5	5·9 3 8	_	_
13 yrs.	B G	211 163	51 57	24·1 34·9	150 10 <b>0</b>	71·1 61·3	9 6	4·3 3·7	1	· •5 —
14 yrs.	B G	32 33	9 13	28·1 39·4	22 19	68·7 57 6	1	3·1 3·1	_	_
Total	_	2706	599	22.1	1841	68.0	262	9.7	4	•1
Total	B G		28 <b>7</b> 312	19·1 25·9	1058 783	70·5 <b>64</b> ·9	154 108	10·3 8·9	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	·1

#### Uncleanliness.

The table herewith gives the returns for 1936 under this heading. The state of cleanliness in a child indicates perhaps more than anything else the degree of maternal care at home. It is certain, however, that cleanliness of children is not easy to maintain in that type of home where there is no bathroom and to which the only water supply is from an external stand-pipe or yard-tap. The transfer of numerous families, in the course of slum clearance, to new well-equipped dwellings should soon begin to reflect itself in a reduction of the uncleanliness figures relating to school children. According to local experience, the "coal-in-the-

bath" idea is a fallacy in connection with these transferred families. With very few exceptions they are ready enough properly to enjoy the sanitary amenities provided.

UNCLEANLINESS (Returns for 1936).

Age Groups.	No. Examined.	Total unclean (Heads and Bodies).	Percentage	Heads only unclean (ver-	Percentage.	Heads and Bodies unclean (vermin or nits with flea bites).	Percentage.	Bodies only unclean (flea bites).	Percentage.
ENTRANTS	2760	282	10.2	256	9.3	15	.5	11	•4
2nd Age Group	<b>26</b> 82	291	10.9	267	9.9	8	•3	16	٠6
3rd Age Group	2 <b>2</b> 21	202	9.0	194	8.7	5	.2	3	·1
OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	251	42	16.7	39	15·5	1	•4	2	-8
Totals	7914	817	10.3	756	9.6	29	•4	<b>3</b> 2	•4

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin. Particulars are included on page 182 and Table IV., page 203.

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease. See table on page 182 and Tables II. and IV. on pages 200 and 203. The table below analyses the cases seen during the year by the ophthalmic surgeon, Dr. Harrison Butler. In the 1935 report Dr. Butler contributed a special article on the treatment of squint, in which the advocacy of fusion training was a prominent feature. In this connection it is good to record that a fusion training unit will be provided in the ophthalmic section of the new Combined Welfare and School Clinic now nearing completion.

DEFECTIVE VISION (Returns for 1936).

	Eı	LEMENT.	Secondary			
	City Cases.		att	y Children ending Schools.	School Children.	
Refracted Glasses prescribed Attendances made	1043 859 182 <b>9</b>		11 8 17		41 39 61	
	No.	Per Cent.	No	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Myopia	161	15.4		_	19	46.3
Myopic Astigmatism	118	11.3	1	9.1	9	21.9
Hypermetropia	180	17.3	2	18.2	2	4.9
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	380	36.4	5	45.4	8	19.5
Mixed Astigmatism	20				1	2.4
No glasses prescribed	184	17.6	3	27.3	2	4.9

Nose and Throat Defects. See Tables II. and IV., pages 200 and 203. The following figures relate to the operative cases completed under the Authority's scheme during the year, viz.:—

Total operative cases			~
Combined Tonsils and	Adenoids	operation	 292
Tonsillectomy only			 2
Adenoids operation on	ly		 6

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing. Defects under this heading, ascertained in the course of medical inspection, are shown on page 200, and those treated at the central and branch clinics on pages 182 and 203.

### Dental Defects.

See Table V., page 205. Mr. Reaside, senior school dentist, presents the following report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the year:—

"During the year, 4,633 elementary school children were treated; this number comprises 3,471 children of the systematic age-groups and 1,162 'specials.' In addition 119 secondary school children and 62 preschool children (referred from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres) were treated. Again, all children proceeding to the Corley Open-Air School and requiring dental treatment, received such treatment before admission.

Treatment has been carried out during the year on the usual lines. All 'saveable' permanent teeth were filled and conservative treatment of the temporary dentition was undertaken wherever possible either by means of fillings or silver nitrate applications. Unfortunately the dental condition of school entrants is often so deplorable that it is found necessary in the majority of cases to carry out wholesale extractions to eradicate sepsis.

During the year routine dental inspections in the schools had again to be curtailed owing to the large number of applicants for treatment as 'specials,' etc.

Although some disappointment is felt at the fact that it is not possible with present staff to keep pace with the dental requirements of the school population, it is gratifying to know that early in 1937 the new Clinic in Gulson Road will be completed. With the extra facilities then afforded, it is hoped to extend activities and ultimately to bring to fruition an ideal dental scheme.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance given and the general interest shown by head teachers in the schools during the year.

The table below shows the details of the treatment carried out during 1936":—

P.W.	ementary School Children	Secondary School Children	Infant Welfare Cases	Total
Fillings:— Permanent Teeth	 3306	255		3561
Temporary Teeth	 83	255	13	96
Extractions:—				
Permanent Teeth	 1255	91		1346
Temporary Teeth	 7016	28	117	7161
Other Operations	 171	19	5	195
Examination and Advice only	 313	2	3	318
Attendances	 6828	306	85	7219

Orthopædic and Postural Defects. See Table II., page 200, and Tables III. and IV., pages 202 and 204. The table below gives an analysis of the crippling conditions among school children at the year end, viz:—

Infantile Paralysis :-			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Leg			7	7	14
Arm			3	2	5
Arm and Leg			I	1	2
Trunk and Leg				1	I
Shoulder			2		2
Tuberculosis (Arresto	ed) :—				
Hip `				_	
Spine			I		1
Other				_	_
Talipes (deformed fee	et)		I	2	3
Congenital Dislocation		qiF	ı	9	10
Cerebral Palsy					
Muscular Dystrophy			1		1
Muscular Atrophy			1	_	I
Erb's Palsy			2		2
•					
Spinal Curvature:—			_	0	16
Kyphosis	•••	•••	8	9 22	
Scoliosis	•••	• • •			30
Lordosis	•••		Į.	2	3
Rickets:—					
Knock Knee			24	20	44
Bow Legs			16	9	25
Generalised Rick	ets		2	3	5
Flat Feet			62	57	119
Wry Neck			3	2	5
Accident			ő	3	9
Miscellaneous			32	27	59
"Heart"			<del></del>	<u> </u>	
Congenital Deformity			7	4	ΙI
Cleft Palate			9	2	II
Perthe's Disease			2	I	3
Spastic Paraplegia				2	2
Cerebral Diplegia			2	_	2
Hemiplegia			1	I	2
Other Deformities			1.1	6	17
	Totals		213	192	405

Heart Disease and Rheumatism. See Table II., page 200, and Table III., page 202. There were 76 cases of heart trouble noted in local elementary schools during the year. Of these, 46 were deemed to be organic and 30 inorganic. There is as yet no special clinic in the city in connection with rheumatism and heart affections, but every care is taken to follow up these cases.

**Tuberculosis.** See Tables II. and III., pages 200 and 202. At routine inspections, one case of definite tuberculosis was ascertained, and one definite and two suspected pulmonary cases and nine definite non-pulmonary cases were ascertained at special inspections.

Frank pulmonary tuberculosis is uncommon in childhood. The non-pulmonary type is still seen not rarely in children and it cannot be emphasised too often that raw ungraded and unpasteurized milk is the chief vehicle of infection in these cases. The general substitution of pasteurized milk for raw ungraded milk would do more than anything else to reduce the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Speech Defects.** The following is a report by Miss E. M. Brett on the speech training classes in the schools during the year:—

"During the year 1936, speech training classes have been held at the following schools which have served as centres:—Pridmore Road, St. Michaels, Stoke Council, Wheatley Street, Windmill Road, Centaur Road and Moseley Avenue.

Remedial treatment for stammerers has been given to 103 children —93 boys and 10 girls; of these, 20 have been discharged, 12 have left school, 4 have left the district and 2 have gone on to secondary schools.

In addition treatment has also been given to 12 children with other speech defects—9 with retarded speech and baby talk, 1 with cleft palate speech and 2 with faulty articulation. On the whole results have been satisfactory, but I feel that parents could give more help by sending their children to bed earlier, since much of the nervous excitability, particularly in cases of stammering, is due to lack of sleep. I should also like to urge the need for gentle and considerate treatment from all with whom the children come in contact.

Once more I should like to express my appreciation of the help and courtesy given to me by the teachers whom I have met during the year."

# Follow-up Work.

The figures below show the numbers of home visits by school nurses in connection with their "follow-up" work.

Co	Visits Paid.				
	• •				1135
Nose and Throa Diphtheria	at De	tects	• •	• •	1389 6
Skin Diseases					31
Re Corley Open Ringworm	-Air S	chool		• •	47 17
Miscellaneous	• •	• •			382
		To	TAL		3007
					3001

In addition to the home visitation, 1,952 visits were made to schools by nurses.

## Arrangements for Treatment.

#### New Combined Welfare Centre and School Clinic.

Reference to the new Combined Clinic was made in the 1935 School Medical Report and a plan of the Clinic was given in the 1935 Annual Health Report. In October, 1935, the tender of Messrs. J. H. Cooper & Co., Ltd., Coventry, for £12,630 was accepted and the necessary loan sanction was accorded by the Ministry of Health in November, 1935. Building operations were commenced in February, 1936, and at the time of writing the Clinic is nearing completion. It is anticipated that it will be in commission by April 1st, 1937. The plans of the Clinic were ably prepared by the City Engineer's Department.

The school clinic portion of the combined clinic is located on the first floor of the building. It includes a minor ailments section, cleansing room, ophthalmic and aural section, light-therapy department and a dental unit comprising four dental surgeries with waiting and recovery rooms. The layout of the dental section is such that patients entering for treatment will not encounter patients leaving after treatment; this is deemed to be an important practical point of organization.

The furnishing and equipment of the Clinic will be on the most up-to-date lines, although such existing articles and plant as are serviceable will be transferred from the superseded King Street Clinic to the new premises. A feature of the ophthalmic section will be the provision of a fusion training unit for the modern treatment of squint. The light therapy department will also be an innovation.

The following table gives the number of attendances for treatment at the minor ailment clinics during 1936:—

	King St	. Clinic.	Windn School Bra	nill Rd. nchClinic	Binley Branch		Whoberley School Branch Clinic.	
Condition.	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Atten- dances.	Cases.	Atten- dances.	Cases.	Atten- dances.
Skin:								
Ringworm - scalp	7	50		_		-	! —	-
Ringworm - body	9	38	3	3			9	72
Scabies	40	463	4	35	11	64	6	29
Impetigo	170	712	64	284	20	47	37	167
Other skin diseases	72	732	14	133	1	10	7	29
Minor Eye Defects :-							1	
Blepharitis	58	623	8	57	4	4	7	23
Conjunctivitis .	64	587	7	25	2	4	7	22
Phlyctenular ulcer	1	3	_					_
Corneal ulcer	1	3	1	1	_		-	_
Styes	32	196	8	10	2	2	4	10
Minor Ear Defects :			ř.					
Otorrhœa	83	957	31	429	7	24	4	38
Wax	26	30	3	3	3	3	2	5
Miscellaneous:—			1					
Septic conditions	97	538	63	296	5	18	13	90
Sores	255	1613	134	379	36	83	_	_
Boils	30	192	24	72	3	9	4	23
Chilblains	4	56	6	- 26		<u> </u>	_	
Warts	<b>3</b> 0	287	18	112	5	20	11	30
Injuries	122	231	98	295	3	4	24	104
Other conditions	144	782	97	289	3	14	53	106
Totals	1245	8593	503	2449	105	306	188	748

### Infectious Diseases.

Useful work has again been done in local schools during the year in the matter of diphtheria immunization, for some 1,600 children have been protected by inoculation. The following table shows the numbers immunised in the schools in each age group:—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

Un. Yes	5	Yes	- ,	Yes		Yes	rs.	Yes	irs.	Ov Yes	3		Totals	
M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	All
31	24	418	393	263	281	81	64	24	20	15	10	832	792	1624

# PERSONAL HISTORIES AS TO PREVIOUS INFECTIOUS ILLNESS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The table below shows the personal histories, in so far as concerns previous infectious illness, of those children who were subjected to routine medical inspection during the year.

Age Group	)	Number Examined		Per Cent	Whooping	Per Cent	Chicken Pox	Per Cent	Scarlet	Per Cent	Diphtheria	Per Cent	Mumps	Per Cent
Entrants.	Boys	1428	932	<b>6</b> 5·3	429	30.0	155	10.9	113	7.9	29	2.0	157	11.0
	Girls	1332	870	65.3	544	40.8	264	20.0	128	9.6	24	1.8	107	8.0
2nd Age Group	p— Boys	1364	1206	88.4	703	51.5	582	42.7	172	12.6	70	5.1	385	28· <b>2</b>
	Girls	1318	1160	88.0	760	57.7	595	45.1	155	11.8	132	10.0	334	25.3
3rd Age Group	Boys	1116	1014	90.9	580	52 0	554	49.6	96	8.6	64	5.7	304	27.2
	Girls	1105	1013	91.7	619	56.0	548	49.6	111	10.0	82	7:4	384	34.8
Other Routine Inspections	Boys	133	86	64.7	44	33.1	28	21.1	9	6.8	7	5.3	20	15.0
	Girls	118	89	75.4	51	43.2	43	36.4	13	11.0	3	2 5	20	16.9

#### VACCINATION.

The findings during 1936 as to the vaccinal condition of school children are set out below, viz.:—

	GIRLS						
Age Group		Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants 2nd Age Group 3rd Age Group	•••	1428 1364 1116	267 383 346	18·7 28·1 31·0	13 <b>3</b> 2 1318 1105	238 3 <b>6</b> 6 364	17·9 27·8 32·9
Other Routine Inspections		133	34	25.6	118	39	33.1
Totals		4041	1030	25.5	2873	1007	26.0

# Open-Air Education.

Corley Open-Air School. Dr. J. Fielding submits the following report:—

"The pupils for the school are selected from the ranks of debilitated school children. Fresh air, good food and adapted school work continue to restore most of them to normal health. Some of the children, however, have too much leeway to make up, and in such cases the improvement noted during their stay at Corley is not maintained after discharge. Hence re-admissions are necessary from time to time.

Following quickly on the new routine of life all children show an immediate and salutary response. The listless child becomes active; the delicate begin to eat more and to gain weight; the nervous and the irritable respond to regular hours and to the principles of 'early to bed.'

The practical application of the simple rules of hygiene teaches the children what they should do on returning home. It still remains a difficulty to isolate children for intercurrent minor maladies. Further it would be a good thing if at some future date a playroom could be provided; at the present time in inclement weather the dining-room has to serve a dual purpose.

At the beginning of the year there were 59 children in the Open-Air School; 120 were admitted during the year and the same number were discharged, leaving 59 resident at the year-end.

The average length of stay was 30 weeks.

The average gain in weight per child was 8lbs. 5ozs., and the aver-

age gain in height was 1.3in.

During the year 30 children in the school was immunised against diphtheria, 26 by the 'one-shot' (A.P.T.). method and 4 by the three injection method. In all cases the posterior Schick test proved negative."

Centaur Road Roof School. Dr. M. J. Moir observes as

under on the year's work, viz.:—

"In 1936 the Centaur Road Roof School was open from April 20th to October 16th. Twenty-two girls and thirteen boys attended for the whole period, and five girls and two boys for varying parts of the time.

The gains in weight and height are set out below:—"

	ВО	YS.	GIR	LS.
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Average increase in weight (lbs.)	3.25	2.93	3.95	3.38
Average increase in height (inches)	1.0	1.12	1.36	1 42
Average age (years)	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.5

School Camps. During Whitsuntide, 1936, some 21 teachers and 220 children visited Dymchurch for a week, this being the ninth annual camp organized by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association. All children were medically examined by a member of the school medical staff before proceeding to camp, to ensure freedom from infection.

## Provision of Meals.

The usual arrangements in connection with the provision of meals (excluding milk) have been continued during the year. The Wheatley Street Special School serves as a centre at which necessitous children from the various schools attend for mid-day meals. At Centaur Road Roof School meals are provided for pupils in attendance there. The arrangements and the dietaries were satisfactory during the year.

At Wheatley Street Special School, the total number of meals supplied was 4.531, of which 120 were free to necessitous children from various other elementary schools. At Centaur Road School, 2.853 meals were supplied; of these, 2,260 were provided on payment, and 593 were supplied free to necessitous children attending the school.

### Milk in Schools.

The arrangements for the supply of milk in schools have been satisfactory during the year. Pasteurized milk only is approved in connection with the local scheme. At the year-end the figures relating to the scheme were as follows:—

No. of school children in receipt of milk on payment under voluntary schemes ... 10,335

No. of school children in receipt of free milk ... 410

# Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

The table herewith shows that, of all routine medical inspections of children in schools during the year, the parents attended in 63.0 per cent. of cases. There would be great advantage to all concerned if the percentage of parental attendances were to be increased, and it is again emphasised that the presence of parents during the routine inspection of their children in school is greatly appreciated by the medical examiners. It is a pleasure again to acknowledge the helpful co-operation accorded to the school medical section by the teachers and school attendance officers, and the valuable assistance received from many local voluntary associations, notably the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the City Aid Society.

### Parents' Attendances.

		Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	
Entrants:				
Boys		1428	1172	82.1
Girls	• •	1332	1101	82.6
Totals		2760	2273	82.3
2nd Age Group:		4		
Boys		1364	816	59.8
Girls		1318	861	65.3
Totals	٠.	2682	1677	62.5
3rd Age Group:				
Boys	٠.	1116	383	34.3
Girls	٠.	1105	502	45.4
Totals	٠.	2221	885	39.8
Other Routine Inspections:				
Boys		133	63	47.4
Girls		118	62	52.5
Totals		251	125	49.8

# Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., pages 201 and 202. The table herewith shows the numbers of local defective children under this heading who were on the registers of institutions, hospitals, certified schools, etc., at the year end, viz.:—

Institution		Total.
Totally Blind :—		
Royal School for the Blind, Birmingham		8
East London Home for the Blind		1
Deaf:—		
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham		17
Feeble-minded:		_,
Wheatley Street Special School, Coventry		78
Littleton House, Residential School, Cambridge		1
Besford Court R.C. Special School, Worcestershire		1
The Beacon School, Lichfield		1
Monyhull Colony, Birmingham		2
Epileptic:—		- 11
Soss Moss Special School, Cheshire		l
St. Elizabeth's School, Much Hadham, Herts.	• • •	1
The Colony, Chalfout St. Peter, Bucks	• •	1
Maghull Home, Liverpool	• •	1
Physically Defective:—		4.1
Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick	• •	11
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northamptonshire Paybody Home, Allesley, Coventry	• • •	13
*Chales Onen Air Cohool Coventary	• •	13 5 <b>9</b>
*Roof Class, Centaur Road Girls' School, Coventry	••	39
The Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex		2
Total	• •	250

<sup>\*</sup>Reports on the work of these Schools during 1936 are given on a previous page.

The following table shows the number of cases notified by the Local Education Authority (under Section 2 (2) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927) during 1936:—

	Diagnosis	Boys	Girls
1.	(i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		
	(a) Idiots	1	_
	(b) Imbeciles	3	_
	(c) Others		
	(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:  (a) Moral defectives		
2.	Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	6	1
3.	Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "special circumstances" cases		_
4.	Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf	_	
	TOTALS	10	1

# Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910	211	174	<b>3</b> 85
(2) Number who:—  (a) Have since died	20 10 15 44 4 2 26 7 15	14 15 22 31 1 3 20 11 17 6	34 25 37 75 5 46 18 32
(3) Number employed in:—  (a) Industrial or manual work  (b) Domestic work  (c) Selling newspapers  (d) Miscellaneous work	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 42\\\hline 4\\13\\\hline \end{array}$	19 11 - 4	61 11 4 17

# Wheatley Street Special School for Mentally Defective Children.

The following is a report by the Head Teacher, Miss P. E. Tuft, on the work during 1936 of the above:—

"During the year, 23 children have been admitted: 15 boys and 8 girls. Of the 11 scholars who left the school, 8 have found work in which they continue to be usefully employed; one boy went to a residential Home for Mental Defectives; another left the city, and one girl is residing with her parents. The total number recorded on the register at the close of the year was 78.

Three useful changes in routine during 1936 are worthy of

mention:-

(a) Since February last, the children have had the use of the large hall in the adjoining Wheatley Street Infants' School, for physical training and games. The greater space available there led to a freedom of movement not possible in the Special School, and the scholars re-acted more favourably to the tuition given.

(b) The senior girls enjoyed their cookery and domestic work for a session in a 'real house,' using modern appliances; this was at the specially equipped Wheatley Street Flat. A longer session is being arranged for the coming year, in view of the satisfactory results

obtained.

(c) The attendance of an additional teacher on Tuesdays and Thursdays which are essentially manual days, has been of considerable assistance in that closer supervision of the work of lower grade children has been possible.

It is interesting to observe that the senior boys show keener interest in garden work than in any other occupation. As regards the juniors,

the Beacon System of reading has been introduced during the year, and has proved very helpful to the scholars.

The preparation of dinners has again been undertaken by the senior girls as part of their training."

de la company de		Girls.	Total.
No. of children on register in January, 1930	6 35	31	56
Admissions during the year	15	8	23
Number discharged during the year	8	3	11
No. in attendance at year-end	42	36	78

## Special School Accommodation for Mentally Defective Children.

In October, 1936, a report was made to the Attendance and Physical Welfare Sub-Committee dealing with the question of Special School accommodation having regard to the needs of the enlarging city. The following is the substance of the report, viz.:-

From a consideration of the City's vital statistics of the last twenty years it emerges that, while the general population has increased during the period 1917-1935 by 46 per cent., the school population has increased by 18 per cent. only. This is accounted for by the low local birth rate which has now operated for many years, together with a high rate of adult immigration to the city. The effects of the low birth rate have been countered to some extent by the falling infantile death rate. There was in 1935 a turn upwards in the local birth rate which is likely to be continued during the present period of good economic conditions. This, however, will not show itself in the matter of increased school population for some years.

A consideration of the relevant local vital statistics, therefore, leads one to suppose that no very sharp increase in school population is likely for some years. It is certain that there is no consistent ratio between the general population (which is increasing rapidly) and the school population. The evidence of statistics would appear to contra-indicate any drastic augmentation of special school accommodation in the city at the present time.

The "official" number of places in the Wheatley Street Special School (for mentally defective children) is 70. At the time of writing there are 79 children—44 boys and 35 girls—on the register of the school, although, owing to inevitable absences due to sickness, etc., the number actually in attendance at any given time rarely if ever exceeds 70.

The Special School is of course intended for feeble-minded children (who are educable) as opposed to idiot and imbecile children. In the city at the present time, there are 102 certified feeble-minded children aged 7—16 years of age. Of these, 79 are on the register of the Wheatley Street Special School and 23 are not in attendance at the school. Of the 23 last-mentioned children, 14 are aged 7—14 years and 9 are aged 14—16 years; the former group are in attendance either at ordinary elementary schools or at private schools, and the latter group, (save one or two cases which may be in continued attendance at private schools) have left the ordinary elementary schools on attaining 14 years of age and have for the most part obtained employment.

The following tables give the number of children on the register of Wheatley Street Special School under the headings of the various degrees of mental retardation or defect, viz.:—

	Retard	ation.		
No response		•••		2
8 years retarded				Ţ
7 years retarded		•••		I
6 years retarded		•••		5
5 years retarded				12
4 years retarded				16
		•••		31
2 years retarded	• • •			ΙΙ
		Total	•••	79 —
Inte	lligence	Total Quotient.		79 —
Inte	lligence 			79 — 2
	lligence 			
No response	lligence  			2
No response 40 — 49	•••			2 11 27 33
No response 40 — 49 50 — 59	•••			2 II 27
No response 40 — 49 50 — 59 60 — 69	•••			2 11 27 33

It may be assumed that generally the certified feeble-minded children in attendance at ordinary schools are in the category of minor retardation with an intelligence quotient of 60 +. For children with a major degree of retardation and with a very low intelligence quotient, attendance at an ordinary school is bad, because among normal children the defective in this category is a "butt" and develops a progressing inferiority complex. For children with a minor degree of retardation and with a higher intelligence quotient, contact with normal children in ordinary schools may on occasion provide an educative and uplifting influence. The point is that all certified children in the category of "feeble-minded" do not necessarily indicate the same degree of urgency in so far as concerns the need of the special school regime. When this is borne in mind, the figures do not appear to suggest any local need for drastic augmentation in special school accommodation. At the same time, some small increase in the number of places at the Special School would be of considerable utility.

Apart from the quantitative aspect, there is the qualitative aspect of the existing local special school accommodation to be considered. The type and classification of the accommodation at the Wheatley Street Special School leave much to be desired.

#### Conclusions.

Although there appears to be no urgent need of greatly increased accommodation at the Wheatley Street Special School, the addition of, say, 20 places would be a useful measure. If and when such extension is made, the opportunity should be taken of planning a more suitable division and classification of accommodation within the school. The central location of the Special School is deemed to be suitable in present circumstances. The alternative of separate Special Schools in various parts of the city is not justified by the number of eligible children and moreover expense would in all likelihood preclude.

As a result of the above report, the Committee gave instructions for plans to be prepared for the enlargement and re-adaptation of the buildings constituting the Wheatley Street Special School. The plans were in course of preparation at the year-end.

# Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, etc.

At the present time two boys and one girl are undergoing a full-time course of training at the Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham. One crippled boy is receiving education and treatment at the Heritage Crafts Schools, Chailey, Sussex.

## Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes.

Useful prominence has been given of late to the "gap" in the system of child supervision which so often occurs between the cessation of welfare centre ministrations and the entry to school. It is true that the welfare centres cater for children up to schoolcommencing age but in practice it so often happens that infants are brought regularly to the centres up to about the age of two years only. The advisability is urged of continued attendances after that age. In this connection it is notable that in the new Combined Clinic, very attractive accommodation has been provided for the use of toddlers. But no matter how comprehensive the welfare centre services may be, there remains an indispensable place for the nursery school or nursery class where children of the age group 3—5 years can make regular attendance. The nursery school or nursery class affords continuous character-training, guidance, simple education and medical supervision during a most impressionable period of childhood. The value of this cannot be over-estimated.

The first nursery class in the city was established in early 1935 in St. Michael's School. A second was inaugurated in early 1936 in Red Lane School. Both classes have been eminently successful and it is hoped that further similar classes will be arranged in other schools as circumstances permit. In the plans for new local infants' schools, due provision is being made for pre-school toddlers.

# School Medical Work in Secondary Schools.

Particulars as to local arrangements under this heading have appeared in previous reports (see 1931 Report for example).

The number of local schools concerned is:—Provided 4, not provided but aided o; not provided and not aided 2.

Girls' Secondary Schools. Dr. Margaret J. Moir submits the following report:—

"The number of girls presenting themselves for medical inspection in the two girls' secondary schools during the year was 769. This number is in pleasing contrast with that of ten years ago (1926) which was 477.

The follow-up work at Barr's Hill School was done before the Christmas vacation. Out of 38 girls advised to have their eyes tested, 20 had failed to do so at the time of the follow-up inquiry. Similarly out of 83 girls advised to have dental treatment, 59 had failed to do so.

At Stoke Park School, the follow-up inquiry was made immediately after the Christmas vacation. At this school out of 15 girls advised to have their eyes seen to, only 4 had failed to do so. Out of the 49 girls for whom dental treatment was advised, 21 had failed to obtain it. These figures are better because unfortunately it is still the custom to defer treatment until the next vacation comes along.

At Barr's Hill School an interesting experiment has been in operation during the last term. In the lower school up to form IV. a respite from homework is given on Wednesday evening of each week. This innovation may be extended to the upper school provided it proves satisfactory in the lower.

During the year, homework has again been frequently given as the reason for late bed-times and for the failure to obtain medical or dental treatment where advised. In this connection a table, kindly supplied by the head mistress of Barr's Hill School, is appended, showing the routine amounts of homework allotted at that school."

### Barr's Hill School Homework.

Form.	Age.	Time allotted.	Number of nights each week.
U. VI.	17 — 18	2 hours.	6
L. VI.	16 — 17	2 hours.	6
V.	15 — 16	1 hr. 45 mins.	6
U. IV.	14 — 15	ı hr. 30 mins.	4
L. IV.	13 — 14	1 hr. 25 mins.	4
U. III.	12 — 13	1 hr. 15 mins.	4
L. III.	11 — 12	ı hour.	4

# ASCERTAINED PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

Defect.		Ва	rr's Hill.	StokePar	k. Total.
External eye disease			I	_	1
Defective Vision			38	15	<b>5</b> 3
Ear Disease			4	3	7
Nose and throat			9	3	I 2
Defective teeth			83	49	132
Anæmia			I	_	I
Spinal curvature	V	•	3	2	5
Bad posture, flat feet, etc			70	55	125
Other defects or diseases			ΙI	13	24
	Totals		220	140	360

#### Number of Pupils Examined: Age Distribution.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Barr's Hill Stoke Park	13 18	88 82	101 60	69 55	67 45	56 47	37 18	7	5	443 3 <b>2</b> 6
Totals	31	170	161	124	112	103	55	8	5	769

Individual pupils suffering from defects (excluding dental requiring treatment and notified to parent:—

Barr's Hill .. 66 Stoke Park .. 56

#### Nutrition Survey.

	No. Ex- amined		(A) Excellent		(B)		(C) Slightly Sub-normal		(D)	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	
Barr's Hill	448	218	49· <b>2</b>	221	49.9	4	-9			
Stoke Park	326	181	55.5	140	43 0	5	1.5			
			-							
Totals	769	399	51.9	361	46.9	9	1.2		-	

## Parents' Payments.

For the financial year ended 31st March, 1936, the amounts collected from parents for the treatment of defects for which payment is required were as follows:—

Vision, £50 8s. od.; teeth, £194 12s. od.; tonsils and adenoids, £57 15s. od.; ringworm, 8s. od.; contribution box, £2 os. 7d. The total is £305 3s. 7d., as compared with £293 18s. od. for the year before.

#### Health Education.

Elementary hygiene is just as essential in the school curriculum as reading, writing and arithmetic. Instruction in hygiene continues profitably in most of the local schools, but there are some schools in which more could be done in this connection. Certain schools are commendably keen and in addition to routine class-lessons on hygiene, instructional visits are arranged to the city waterworks, destructor, sewage works and like places. Of special interest is the scheme whereby a course of attendances at the municipal infant welfare centres is arranged for groups of senior girls. During 1936, 63 girls attended the centres under the scheme.

During the year, also, the exhibits of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom were again placed on view in selected school centres.

The Coventry issue of the "Better Health" journal is circulated in the schools, and many teachers have adopted the useful practice of basing a lesson on the contents of the journal each month.

# Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. H. Davoile, the Welfare Officer, supplies the following report dealing with the work during 1936 under this heading:-

"In accordance with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, made in pursuance of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of twelve years. Certain restrictions as to types and hours of employment are made with regard to children between the ages of twelve and fourteen. Certain occupations which are considered detrimental, either to the child's health or morals, are prohibited by the Act. No child may be employed without first registering the particulars of the occupation with the local education authority, and in the case of children over the age of thirteen who may be permitted to be employed in certain occupations before school hours, it is a condition that a satisfactory medical report shall be obtained from the School Medical Officer. In this connexion 166 certificates were issued.

# Details of Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under the Bye-Laws.

Number of employed children registered at the end of 1935 Fresh registrations during the year 1936	466 695
Number who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years)	1,161
Number employed on the 31st December, 1935	494

As in previous years, the majority of these children were engaged in the delivery of newspapers, milk, etc.

#### Street Trading.

Under the Bye-laws no boy under 16 years of age and no girl under 18 years of age is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between the ages of 16 and 18 years must obtain a licence, issued by the local education authority for this purpose.

At the end of 1935 fourteen boys were registered for street trading in newspapers. During 1936 three new licences were issued and four licences surrendered. Thirteen licences were current at the end of the year.

#### Licences to Children for Stage Performances.

The Education Act, 1921, which placed restrictions on the employment of children in public entertainments, has been amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

Under the new Act no child is permitted to be engaged in stage performances unless furnished with a licence issued by the local education authority. Special Rules made by the Board of Education prescribe the conditions under which such licences may be issued.

The main conditions are:—No child under 12 may be licensed; A satisfactory medical report is necessary; Employment must terminate, unless there are special circumstances, before 10 p.m.; Licensed children performing away from their home towns must be under the care of a suitable person who is responsible for lodgings, school attendance, etc.

During the past twelve months, 26 Coventry children were granted licences, mainly for stage dancing and pantomimes, and 25 children, licensed by other local authorities, visited the City. Supervision as to the conditions of licence is exercised by the Education Committee's Welfare Officers.

Section 22 provides that, in the case of public entertainments organised for charitable purposes, a child may be engaged without a licence provided he, or she, has not performed on more than six occasions during the preceding six months."

# Juvenile Employment.

Below is a substantial extract from the Report of the Juvenile Employment Committee for the year ended July 31st, 1936:—

"On the whole, trade in the city during the past year has been good and has become more stabilised; not only have there been less claimants for Unemployment Insurance Benefit, but those who received benefit have, in the main, been unemployed for comparatively short periods. The all-round expansion of trade has given to boys and girls a wider selection of occupations and more opportunities for work offering continuity of employment beyond the age of 18 years. Factory work absorbs much of the juvenile labour in the city and for such work, especially between school leaving periods, the demand for beginners has, on a few occasions, exceeded the supply. Unfortunately the condition is creating in some juveniles a tendency to drift from one job to another without realising the adverse effect capricious changes are likely to have upon their chances of progressive work later in life. The officers of the Bureau do their best to impress upon both parents and children the advisability of pursuing an occupation when once suitable employment has been found. Although the number of School leavers is decreasing in many parts of the country as a result of the falling birth rate, the supply of juvenile labour in Coventry is being maintained through the influx of families from other districts. Aircraft work in the city is developing rapidly, and it is anticipated that the Government requirements in this connection will cause further expansion. The motor car and bicycle industries continue to prosper, and general engineering and machine-tool trades have shown increased activity. Progress is also shown in textiles (including rayon), electrical work and building. As would be expected, busy industries have had beneficial effect on distributive trades.

The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, came into operation on the 4th May, 1936, and workers including juveniles, engaged in agriculture are now required to be insured against unemployment. This compulsory insurance has had little effect on juveniles in Coventry.

#### Vocational Guidance,

The system of school-leaving conferences, which experience has proved to be the best means of disseminating vocational advice amongst children about to leave school, has been continued. At 158 school conferences arranged during the year, 2,546 out of 2,751 school leavers were given personal interviews by the Employment Officers with reference to their future careers. The balance of 205 represents children who were absent from school at the time of the conference and for whom alternative arrangements were subsequently made. The school leaving report card, upon which a great deal depends as to the form of vocational advice given, has been revised. The new card was compiled after consultation with representatives of the Head Teachers, and the Committee desire to thank all Head Teachers and their staffs who so ably co-operate in this important branch of the Committee's activities.

Fresh ground has been broken in securing the active co-operation of the Principals of the Technical College and School of Art and the Heads of the Junior Technical School and the Junior Commercial School, and it is hoped to develop this on a firm and systematic basis.

The School Medical Officer has provided health reports for all School Leavers during the year, a very important factor when dealing with the child's future career. A new feature in this connection has been the introduction of a special report in respect of children who are considered by the Medical Officer to be unsuitable for certain types of work. It concerns those having physical defects or weaknesses or children who have had prolonged ill-health. The report indicates the specific unsuitability for particular types of work, e.g., 'Unsuitable

for work causing eye-strain; for sedentary occupation; or for work involving prolonged standing, etc.' The cases coming to our notice have been suitably dealt with, and it is satisfactory to note that parents have appreciated this special advice.

Meetings have been held at the two girls' secondary schools in the city, and all the girls leaving who desired advice or assistance together with a number of parents, were interviewed in the presence of the Head Mistress. It is satisfactory to report that co-operation on somewhat similar lines has now been established between the Bureau and King Henry VIII. School, one of the two local secondary schools for boys.

#### Co-operation with Employers.

The cordial relationship between employers and the Bureau Officers has been well maintained, and many fresh contacts have been made during the year. Systematic visits have been paid to most of the large firms in addition to calls on individuals and smaller employers. A beneficial outcome of these visits has been several invitations to tour the factories, so that the officer can see at first hand the different types of occupation in which boys and girls are placed. Appreciation is expressed to these firms for granting such facilities.

A special canvas of employers has, on occasions, been made on behalf of abnormal children, and a number of satisfactory situations found for juveniles whose mental or physical handicaps render very uncertain their chances of obtaining progressive employment. A debt is due to employers who give these special applications their sympathetic consideration.

#### Placing Work.

Marked progress can be reported in both quantity and variety of placings. The number of vacancies filled by the direct recommendation of the Bureau was 2,662, an increase of 37 per cent. on the previous year's number. These vacancies were shared by 493 different employers, and an examination of the occupations filled indicates the wide range of trades and industries covered. 879 of the placings were in respect of young people obtaining their first situation after leaving school. A remarkable feature at one school leaving term was an almost entire absence of boy applicants for clerical work at six large elementary schools which usually supply more than can be absorbed. The boys preferred to enter one of the skilled trades instead.

Difficulty continues to be experienced in filling all notified vacancies in domestic service. It is found that the large majority of Coventry girls prefer industrial or commercial work, notwithstanding efforts by the Bureau to induce certain girls of the right type to enter domestic service. Typical reasons given by such girls for declining domestic occupations are 'I would sooner work at the same factory as my friends'; 'I want my week-ends free'; 'My father is not at work and I've got to earn the best wages.' There are a few, however, who having tried factory work revise their choice and enter domestic service.

#### Apprentices.

It is a pleasure to report that, during the period under review, 336 indentures of apprenticeship were enrolled with the Town Clerk. Every opportunity is taken to bring to the notice of parents and children the advantages of the Coventry Scheme of Training for Engineering Apprenticeships, and special efforts are made to place with recognised firms those leavers who are desirous of taking advantage of the scheme, and whose qualifications and capabilities seem to point to the probability of their becoming skilled workmen.

One of the outstanding features of the Scheme is the privilege widely granted by local employers enabling young employees to attend classes at the Technical College on two half days a week during working hours. The Principal of the College (Mr. J. Wilson) states that 904 students attend these day-time technical classes, of whom 614 are engineering apprentices.

Many of the boys placed by the Bureau have the opportunity to become indentured apprentices by proving their worth during the probationary period.

#### Industrial Transference.

In April, 1936, the Ministry of Labour requested the Authority to consider what steps they could take to implement the Government's policy in transferring juveniles from the distressed to more prosperous areas, such as Coventry. The Juvenile Employment Committee decided areas, such as Coventry. The Juvenile Employment Committee decided that a survey should be made of the needs of the district with regard to juvenile employment and the willingness, or otherwise, of local firms to co-operate in the Scheme. A letter was, therefore, addressed to the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association, enclosing a copy of the Ministry's letter and inviting co-operation with the firms. The Executive Committee of the Association expressed a view that the Scheme was worthy of consideration, but that the decision to participate therein must be left to the discretion of each individual firm. Those firms who were willing to co-operate were, therefore, invited to communicate with the Association. The result was that four firms only replied offering from six to ten vacancies between them. At that only replied offering from six to ten vacancies between them. At that time the register showed 73 juveniles totally unemployed, while within a few weeks there would also be about 600 boys leaving school. After deliberation the Committee felt that they were not justified in recommending any further participation in the Scheme, beyond the arrangement then operating.

The Authority are assisting applicants from the distressed areas who have friends or relatives living in Coventry to obtain suitable employment, and since the date of the Ministry's letter 10 boys and 3 girls have been thus assisted. In addition, a considerable number of young people arriving with their families in Coventry have been guided into suitable employment by the Bureau.

Co-operation with neighbouring Juvenile Employment Offices has continued to work smoothly, and many young persons have been assisted in securing situations, due regard being paid to the extra burden of travelling to and fro.

#### Industrial Supervision.

During the year a systematic arrangement has been introduced for the supervision of those juveniles placed in situations by the Bureau. Weekly meetings are convened on Friday evenings, and members of the Committee attend in rota and are thus able to examine the suitability of placings. Twenty such meetings were held between March and the end of July, and 708 boys and girls were invited to report their progress in employment. 374 responded by personally attending the Bureau (many with their parents), 36 sent in written replies, while the remainder, 388, failed to acknowledge the invitation, and are presumed to be going on satisfactorily. Most of the juveniles interviewed were interested in their work and appeared to have definite prospects of promotion. In appropriate cases, members were able to advise suitable courses of study to be followed, and to point out the advantages to be derived from attending evening classes and voluntary organisations. It is extremely difficult, however, to urge the claim of continued education, whether for vocation or culture, when young people are employed in factories up to seven or eight o'clock at night, and this is a problem to which the Committee are giving consideration.

#### After-Care.

The voluntary After-Care Committee have continued to function effectively in each of the eleven districts of the city. 75 special cases have been referred to them for supervision, and the Bureau has closely co-operated where employment questions were involved. The Committee's Executive Officer acts as Assistant Honorary Secretary to the Coventry Juvenile Organisations Committee, and thereby provides an effective link with the many and varied youth organisations in the city. One denominational society has been supplied, at the request of its secretary, with particulars of certain young people migrating into the city for the purpose of employment, the Society's aim being to offer friendly interest in their religious and social welfare. The request was gladly acceded to.

#### Unemployment Insurance.

The volume of juvenile unemployment in Coventry involving benefit payments during the past twelve months was less than half of that recorded in the previous year, the amount paid in unemployment benefit being £367, as compared with £774 in the previous year.

The annual exchange of Unemployment Books took place in July, and the number of books exchanged locally was 14,292, compared with 12,272 for the previous year. Part of the increase may be attributed to the influx of juveniles from other districts, many of whom have been transferred with their parents under the Industrial Transference Scheme.

#### National Health Insurance.

The work of franking the National Health Insurance Cards of unemployed juveniles, both claimants and non-claimants, has proceeded smoothly. The Health Insurance Scheme applies to juveniles above the age of 16. There is at present, no official health supervision for children between 14 and 16 years of age, but it is interesting to note that the Minister of Health has intimated that a Bill is shortly to be introduced by the Government to bridge this gap."

Miscellaneous. During the year, 257 candidates for "special places" were medically examined. Also 61 children were examined in connection with mental deficiency. In relation to juvenile employment, 166 medical certificates were issued.

The various statistical tables, as required annually by the Board of Education, appear in the following pages.

### APPENDIX.

# ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections Year ended 31st December, 1936.

#### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number	of	Inspections	in	the	prescribed	Gronne
14 dimper	OT	Thispections	111	ипе	prescribed	Groups.

Entrants	2760
Second Age Group	2682
Third Age Group	2221
Total	7663
Number of other Routine Inspections	251
GRAND TOTAL	7914

#### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections		 4714
Number of Re-inspections		 5 <b>5</b> 16
	Тотат.	10230

## C.-CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Entrants					446
Second Age Group					421
Third Age Group					306
			TOTAL	• •	1173
Other Routine Insp	ections				30
		GRAND	TOTAL		1203

Table II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

		ROUTINE I	NSPECTIONS.	SPECIAL I	SPECTIONS.
		No. of	Defects.	No. of	Defects.
D	DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observa- tion but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observa- tion but not requiring treatment.
	Ringworm—Scalp :.	• •	0	9	
	Body	::	••	21	• •
Skin	Scabies	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 25 \end{array}$	••	$\begin{array}{c} 49 \\ 296 \end{array}$	
~	Impetigo	20	• •	290	••
	Tuberculous	38			2
	TOTAL	. 75	• •	454	2
	, Blepharitis	21	1 .	63	1
	Conjunctivitis	5	1	69	
	Keratitis	••	1	2	••
	Corneal Opacities Other Conditions (excluding	•••	* **	_2	
Eve	Defective Vision & Squint)	4	3	44	••
Eye	TOTAL	30	б	178	1
	Defective Vision (excluding				
	Squint)		195	708	506
	Squint	20	12	$\frac{22}{11}$	16
Ear	Defective Hearing	22	21	125	6 3
EIGI	Other Ear Diseases	54	i	34	1
Maga	Chronic Tonsillitis only	311	232	<b>30</b> 6	413
Nose and	Adenoids only	42	48	15	21
Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids	145	45	70 29	32
Enlarged	Other Conditions	6	2	29	10
culo		6	35	14	1
Defective	э Śресch	10	3	6	4
Heart	(Heart Disease-	0	00		
and Circula-	Organic	$^2$	$\begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 21 \end{array}$	7	11 9
tion	Aummin	i	1	9	
bioli .	(Bronchitis	25	36	39	` <u>`</u>
Lungs	Other Non-Tuberculous				
	Diseases	••		••	••
	Pulmonary – Definite			1	
	Suspected	••			$\frac{\cdot \cdot}{2}$
	Non-Pulmonary				
Tuber-	Glands	• •		4	1
culosis	Spine	••		••	••
	Hip Bones and Joints	••		1	••
	Skin	. 1			
	Other Forms	••		2	1
	TOTAL	. 1		7 .	2
Nervous	(Epilepsy		4	10	2
System	{Chorea			5	3
3710221	Other Conditions	• •		15	10
Defor-	Rickets Spinal Curvature	1 4	4	20 9	4
mities	Other Forms	149	29	69	17
Other D	efects and Diseases	109	81	982	213
	Total :	1970	001	9135	1295
	Total :	1378	801	3145	1295

# 8.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	Number of Children	A (Excellent)		B. (Normal		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	Inspected	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	2760	568	20.6	1780	62.7	455	16.5	7	.2
Second Age-group	2682	577	21.1	1718	64'5	381	14.2	6	.2
Third Age-group	2221	718	32.3	1274	57.4	226	10.2	3	•1
Other Routine Inspections	251	57	22.7	157	62.6	34	13.5	3	1.2
Total	7914	1920	24.3	4879	61.6	1096	13.8	19	-2

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Blind Childs	REN.			
At	Certified Schools for the Blind				9
	Public Elementary Schools				_
	other Institutions				_
At	no School or Institution	• •	• •	••	_
				Total	9
	Partially Sighted	CHILDR	EN.		
Αt	Certified Schools for the Blind				
At	Certified Schools for the Partially	Blind			_
	Public Elementary Schools				11
	other Institutions	• •	• •		
At	no School or Institution	• •	• •	• •	1
				Total	12
	Deaf Childi	REN.			
At	Certified Schools for the Deaf				17
	Public Elementary Schools				_
	other Institutions				_
At	no School or Institution		• •	• •	1
				Total	18
	PARTIALLY DEAF	CHILDRE	EN.		
At	Certified Schools for the Deaf				_
At	Certified Schools for the Partially	Deaf			_
	Public Elementary Schools				10
At	other Institutions				_
At	no School or Institution			• •	2
				Total	12
				10091	1.4

#### MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN. Feeble-minded Children. At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children 83 At Public Elementary Schools.. .. 13 . . . . At other Institutions . . At no School or Institution 14 . . Total 110 EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. Children suffering from severe Epilepsy. At Certified Special Schools 4 At Public Elementary Schools .. 4 . . . . At other Institutions .. .. . . . . 2 At no School or Institution . . Total 10 PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN. Tuberculous Children. 1. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... . . . . . . At no School or Institution.. 18 . . ٠. . . Total 26 2. Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. At Certified Special Schools... 18 At Public Elementary Schools 29 . . . . At Other Institutions . . . . At no School or Institution .. 7 . . Total 54 Delicate Children. 59 At Certified Special Schools... . . . . . . At Public Elementary Schools 91 ٠. At Other Institutions 5 . . . . At no School or Institution.. . . . . Total 155 C. Crippled Children. At Certified Special Schools 13 At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions . . At no School or Institution... 3 . . Total 16 D. Children with Heart Disease. At Certified Special Schools... At Public Elementary Schools . . . . At Other Institutions

. .

At no School or Institution ..

٠.

. .

. . Total 2

### CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.			At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elemen- tary Schools.	At other Insti- tutions.	At no School or Insti- tution.	Total.
M.D. and Cripple			2	1		• •	3
M.D. and Epileptic				• •		1	1
M.D. and Blind	٠.	•		••	1		1

# Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

### TREATMENT TABLE.

### GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

			Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.					
Disease or Defec	t.		Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.			
Skin : Ringworm-Scalp-								
X-Ray Treatm		1	7		7			
Other ,,				2	2			
Ringworm - Body			21	• •	21			
Scabies			61		61			
Impetigo			291	••	291			
Other Skin Disease	• •	• •	94	••	94			
Minor Eye Defects			206		206			
Minor Ear Defects			159	••	159			
Miscellaneous			1282	••	1282			
	Totals	••	2121	2	2123			

# GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Į.	Number	of Defects dealt	with
	Number	or Defects dealt	with.
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	~		859
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	e . 36		36
Total .	895		895
	cheme 82 – DEFECTS OF D	7	
Received operative Treatm	ent.		1
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital  By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.	Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
	(i) (ii) (iii) 2 6 292 360	iv)	660
(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only defects of the nose and throat GROUP IV ORTHOPÆD Number of Children treated:—	at.		. (iv) Other
1. Under the Authority's so Residential treatment wi Residential treatment w Non-residential treatmen 2. Otherwise	ith education ithout educati		. 9 . 4 . 315 . —

# Table V.-Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1)	Number of Children who were:—	
(	(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	
	Routine Age Groups.	
	Aged 6 917 .	
	,, 7 987	
	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	,, 10 —	
	4158	
(	(b) Specials 1162	
(	(c) Total (Routine and Specials) 5320	
(2)	Number found to require treatment 4	609
		633
	Attendances made by shildren for treatment	
	7F 38 3	828
(0)	Half-days devoted to Inspection 44  ,, ,, Treatment 872	
		916
(6)	Fillings, Permanent Teeth 3306	
	,, Temporary Teeth 83	
		389
(7)	Extractions, Permanent Teeth 1255	
	,, Temporary Teeth 7016	271
(8) ž	Administrations of garaged assetbation for output	Nil
		. 111
(3)	Other operations, Permanent Teeth 152 ,, ,, Temporary Teeth 19	
		171
	•	
	Table YI.—Uncleanliness and Yerminous Conditions.	
(i.)	Average number of visits per school made during the year	
,	by the School Nurses	10
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools	
` /	by School Nurses 616	622
(iii.)	Number of individual children found unclean 19	968
(iv.)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87	
	(2) and (3 of the Education Act, 1921	63
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:-	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil	
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws Nil	

# HIGHER EDUCATION.

# Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ended 31st December, 1936.

### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	in the	prescribed	Groups	
Entrants (aged 10-12 years)				201
2ND AGE GROUP (aged 13-15	years)			<b>79</b> 9
3RD AGE GROUP (aged 16-18	years)			68
		TOTAL		1068
Number of other Routine I	nspection	s	••	Nil
<b>В.</b> —Отне	r Inspec	TIONS.		
N				
Number of Special Inspection	ons	• •	••	170
Number of Re-inspections	••	• •	• •	7
		TOTAL		177
CCHILDREN FOUND	то Кер	UIRE TRE	ATMENT	· .
	то Req		ATMENT	۲.
			ATMENT	
Prescri			ATMENT	r. 3 <b>3</b>
Prescrii Entrants	BED GRO		ATMENT	33
PRESCRIP Entrants Second Age Group	BED GRO		ATMENT	33 97

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

		ROUTINE I	NSPECTIONS.	SPECIAL I	NSPECTIONS.
		No. of	Defects.	No. of	Defects.
DEFECT OR DISEASE.		Requiring treatment,	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation but not requiring treatment.
	Ringworm - Scalp				
	Body	• •		••	
kin	Scabies	••	••	••	••
	Impetigo Other Diseases (Non-	• •	••	••	
	Tuberculous)	7			
	`		-		
	TOTAL	7	••	••	
	Blepharitis	1			
	Conjunctivitis	• •			••
	Keratitis	••	••	••	• •
	Corneal Opacities Other Conditions (excluding	• •	••	• •	
	Defective Vision & Squint)			••	
Eye (	Detective vision & squint)	• •			
	Total	1	••		
	Defective Vision				
	(excludingSquint)	74	37	9	
	Squint		•:	••	••
	Defective Hearing	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	• •	
Ear	Otitis Media	$\frac{2}{4}$	• •		
	Other Ear Diseases Chronic Tonsillitis only	9	is	i	3
Nose	Adenoids only				
and	Chronic Tonsillitis and				1
Chroat	Adenoids		5		1
	Other Conditions	2	1	••	
	Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber-				
culou	,	• •	• •		· :
Defective Heart	Heart Disease—	• •	••		
ind	Organic	į .	3		
Circula-	Functional		2		
ion	Anæmia			••	••
	(Bronchitis		2	• •	••
Lungs	Other Non-Tuberculous				
	Diseases	• •	••	• •	••
	Pulmonary—				
	Definite Suspected				·
Tuber-	Non-Pulmonary—				
culosis	Glands			• •	••
	Bones and Joints			• •	
	Skin		••	• •	
	Other Forms				
	Total		••		
	(Enilopsy				
Vervous	Epilepsy	}			
System	Other Conditions	1			••
Defor-	(Rickets				
mities	Spinal Curvature		i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4
	Other Forms	125	11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2
otuer )	efects and Diseases				
				10	- 6

# B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

AGE-GROUPS. Number of		(Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	Children Inspected	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No-	%
Entrants	201	89	44.3	110	54.7	2	1.0	• •	٠.
Second Age-group	799	338	42.3	425	53.2	36	4.5	• •	
Third Age-group	68	44	64.7	24	35.3		• •		• •
Other Routine Inspections	••				••			• •	
Total	1068	471	44.1	559	52.3	38	3.6		

# Table III. - Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area

BLIND	CHILDE	REN.		
At Certified Schools for the At Secondary Schools	Blind	••		3
At other Institutions	• •	•••	•	_
At no School or Institution			• •	
			• •	
		TOTAL		3
Енсен	пс Сни	DREN.		
At Certified Special Schools				1
At Secondary Schools				
At other Institutions				
At no School or Institution				
		TOTAL	• •	1
Physically D	efectiv	e Children		
Injsioung 2	CICCUIX	c omitation.		
С.—Свірі	PLED CH	ILDREN.		
At Certified Special Schools				1
At Secondary Schools				
At other Institutions				_
At no School or Institution		• •		_
		m.		
		TOTAL	• •	1

# Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

GROUP I. - MINOR AILMENTS.

NIL.

### GROUP II .- DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme,	Otherwise,	Totai,	
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	<b>3</b> 9		<b>3</b> 9	
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	1		1	
Totals	40		40	

(a)	Under the	Authority	's Sch	eme			<b>3</b> 9
(b)	Otherwise	••	• •		• •	••	
otal n	umber of chi	ldren who	o obta	ined o	r rece	ived sp	pectacles:-
(a)	Under the	Authority	's Sch	eme			<b>3</b> 9
(b)	Otherwise					• •	_
GRO	OUP III.—TR	EATMENT	of Dr	FECTS	of N	OSE AN	THROAT.
Rec	eived Operat	ive Treatm	ient u	nder t	he Au	thority	7's
	Scheme, in	Clinic or	Hospi	tal (To	onsils :	only)	2
Dit		o (To					1

Total

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECT	rs.
(1) Under the Authority's Scheme:—	
Number of Children treated (non-residential treatme Orthopædic Clinic)	nt at an 23
(2) Otherwise:—	
Number of Children treated (non-residential treatme	
Orthopædic Clinic)	19
	— 42
Table Y Dental Inspection and Treatmen	t.
(1) Number of children who were:—	
Inspected by the Dentist: Routine Age Groups Specials	Nil. 119
(2) Found to require treatment	119
(3) Actually treated	119
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	306
(5) Half-days devoted to Inspection	
,, ,, Treatment (approximate)	51
(6) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	255
,, Temporary Teeth	
(7) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	$\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$
,, Temporary Teeth	28
	—— 119
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extraction	18 —
(9) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	19
,, ,, Temporary Teeth	—
	<del></del> 19
Table YI.—Uncleanliness and Yerminous Condi	tions.
(i.) Average number of visits per School made during by the School Nurses	the year Nil.
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the by School Nurses	Schools Nil.
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	10
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Se (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	ection 87
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were	taken :—
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil.

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